THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,353—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

...e of ...ing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
June	SALSETTE	6090	CHINA	7932
"	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
July	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
"	HIMALAYA	6898	MACEDONIA	10512
"	SALSETTE	6090	...	...
"	ARABIA	7933	...	...
"	SALSETTE	6090	MARMORA	10509
"	EGYPT	7912	...	...
Aug	SALSETTE	6090	INDIA	7911
"	PERSIA	7991	...	...
"	SALSETTE	6090	MOLDAVIA	9950
"	CALEDONIA	7593	...	...
Sept.	SALSETTE	6090	MOREA	10890
"	OCEANA	6510	...	...
"	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	9935
"	ARABIA	7933	...	...
"	SALSETTE	6090	MOOLTAN	7021

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 9 A. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Accommodation and further information, to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

AGENTS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
CABIN PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
GUIDEBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Apl.	18 May	...	30 May
City of Manchester	5551	3 May	27 May	14 June	...
City of Lahore	7163	5 May	28 May	15 June	...
City of York	7810	3 June	25 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	9240	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	23 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of London	7939	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6074	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	14 Jan'12.	6 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7009	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

N.B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
,, London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	899
,, Liverpool	605	937	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is stated to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares above cited include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	8th June	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2171	Fri.	9th June	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 8th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, sailing 7th June calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Pahrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about 6th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

6th June, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	6423	A. Foresti	1st July 1911
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	6423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
Markgrof	3,680	Ihle	14th June,
b Somali	2,655	Stoffregen	19th June,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay 11 May, 1911.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge,
INSURANCES of every description effected,
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application,
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application,

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

28, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Ipoh (Perak), Thaiping (Perak), F. M. S., Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons, Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKONG, IPOH, JOHORE, KOBE, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, Do HONGKEW, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

STERLING CUT GLASS.

HAWKES CUT GLASS is signed by the makers' name just as the old Chinese porcelain workers' put their "six marks" on a vase, just as the eighteenth century silversmiths utilized the ball mark.

It is the Gold Medal Glass of every great exposition of recent years, and among judges of fine glass its surpassing brilliance and cutting have won for it the highest esteem.

We are displaying an assortment of Hawkes Cut Glass in new designs which very well merit your attention.

The prices range from extremely simple to richly decorative designs in table service, vases, candlesticks, &c., &c.

For wedding gifts these importations offer most desirable selection.

We very cordially invite your inspection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co. Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and exact means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARKES B.A.L. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO., Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

S. ROSE & CO.'S LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

The Pianos noted below are good instruments returned from hire or on commission Sale. There are a number of excellent bargains amongst them. Every Piano guaranteed Sound.

All are Full Compassed (7 octave) Upright or Cottage Pianos unless otherwise marked.

		Rs.
1	IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Case	150
2	CHAPPELL PIANO, IRON FRAMED, Solid Case	150
3	IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Chippendale Mahogany Case	175
6	Do do	175
50	ALLISON UPRIGHT IRON FRAMED PIANO, Carved Mahogany Case	200
51	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH BUILT PIANETTE, Sheraton Mahogany	225
52	ENGLISH MADE IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Dark Mahogany	250
53	UPRIGHT GRAND, Iron Framed, Full Trichord, Black Case	275
7	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, Mahogany Case	275
8	IRON FRAMED PIANETTE Mahogany Case	275
10	ALLISON IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case (H C D)	275
11	Do do (McN)	275
14	ENGLISH PATENT FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case	300
68	BROADWOOD & SONS, Indian Model Mahogany Case	300
15	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH PIANO, full size, Mahogany Case	300
16	ALLISON INDIAN MODEL PIANO, Solid Case (M H)	300
54	ALLISON TROPICAL PIANETTE, Iron Frame, Solid Mahogany Case	300
67	CHALLEN & SONS, Indian Model Walnut Case (F. A.)	350
55	IRON FRAMED FULL COMPASSED PIANETTE, Mahogany Case	375
56	ALLISON IRON UPRIGHT INDIAN MODEL PIANO, (Rs 575)	375
57	CAROL OTTO INDIAN IRON FRAMED OVERSTRUNG PIANO, Black Case	475
58	ROSE & CO.'S STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Mahogany	425
59	KNAKE UPRIGHT IRON GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany Case	475
21	STROHMENGER IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO, Mahogany Case	550
28	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH UPRIGHT GRAND, Full Trichord nearly new	575
60	STROHMENGER UPRIGHT GRAND, overstrung trichord	600
61	SCHIEDMAYER STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new	600
32	RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT (Rs 900 Model)	575
30	RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED OBLIQUE UPRIGHT, nearly new	675
33	KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new	675
34	BROADWOOD IRON FRAMED 7 OCTAVE PIANETTE, very little used	675
35	KNAKE IRON FRAMED EBONIZED UPRIGHT, practically new	700
36	BLUTHNER UPRIGHT GRAND, Mahogany Case	750
37	KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany, Rs 975 Model	750
42	BROADWOOD UPRIGHT OVERSTRUNG GRAND, very little used	775
48	ELECTRIC SELF-PLAYING PIANO, Hopkinson Electrelle, nearly new, can be used also as an ordinary piano	1,200

HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.

9	BROADWOOD GRAND PIANO, in Mahogany Case	250
25	SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case	575
26	RACHAL GRAND PIANO, Mahogany Case	575
62	SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case	475
63	KNAKE BABY GRAND PIANO, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model	775
64	BROADWOOD QUARTER GRAND, Special Indian Model	775
65	SCHIEDMAYER AND SOHNE STANDARD INDIAN BABY GRAND	850
66	KNAKE BABY GRAND, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model	900
47	ERARD BABY GRAND, Special Tropical Model	1,200

PIANOLAS.—A few genuine "Pianolas" by the Orchestrelle Co. for Sale from Rs. 300.

S. ROSE & CO., Telegrams: "ROSEBUD" BOMBAY. FORT, BOMBAY.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "GISELA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via Karachi, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 1 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow	108 9 0	,, 22-40	,, 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	,, 23-30	,, 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	,, 8-3	,, 19-55
	Simla Dep. 8-15	Arr. 18 30	

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum,
INDIAN AGENTS :
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. P. K. Gajjar, M. A., B.Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
AN
ENGLISH FOX-HUNT.
The Meet. Drawing Cover.
YOICKS TALLY HO GONE AWAY.
Over Hedge and Ditch. The Kill. Her First Brush.
The
Unveiling of the Victoria Memorial
by
H. M. the KING and the GERMAN EMPEROR.
AND
A Programme of popular Pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

AT BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
FOUR SHOWS.
Our Star Film.
"DIMITRY DONSKOJ,"
a finely acted and beautifully coloured Russian drama introducing Tartar dacoits.
TOO BUSY TO COURT
in which Max Linder marries his master's fiancee.
FLASH JAMES,
an exciting drama in which a boy is rescued from drowning by a faithful dog
and other attractive programme.
Time :—7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11; 11-15 to 12-15 (S. T.)
HALF PRICES.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 5 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rate for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000
HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

---

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL RE-OPENS, FRIDAY, June 6th at 10-30 A. M.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 498, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 3/4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following :—

On account of the consignor, a lot of the hosiery :—
45 dozen gents' socks.
35 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
14 dozen under shirts.
20 dozen bathing costumes.
On account of the concerned.—
100 bottles Vicker's ink,
1 bale old vests.

A lot of household articles and furniture belonging to a European Gentleman, consisting of :—crockery, glass-ware, fine plated vegetable dishes, cruet-stands, spoons, forks, fruit knives and fish knives, boxes, aluminum pots, folding chairs, cane chairs, 1 second-hand Empire typewriter, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th June, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE AT SATURDAY, 11th June at 2-30 P. M.

On SATURDAY, the 11th June at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the third floor opposite Motor House of India and above William Cooper, Lithographer in Medows Street, Fort, valuable and neat French and mahogany polished teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, tapestry-lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, single and double mirror door almirahs, side board, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, iron and teak single and double bedsteads, glass, crockery and plated ware, carpets, bead chicks, cooking utensils, etc., the property of Mrs. A. HOLLIS proceeded home and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 6th June, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of empty bottles, India rubber hose, helmets, W. I. boiler tubes, iron troughs, vent shaft, cane-baskets, iron chain, wooden pieces, kerosine oil empty tins, empty jars, empty casks, galvanized fittings, brass boring, brass scrap, copper scrap, picks axes, quamallas, Weston's patent blocks, typewriter, time pieces, galvanized buckets, leather scrap, W. I. scrap, zinc scrap, canvas, lead, rope, and rubber scrap, iron drums, powras, W. I. tanks, wooden hand carts, brougham carriage, empty drums, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes, swords, sulphine gunpowder, pistols, knives, sword, sticks, etc., etc.

SALE of the right of collecting toll at the Sion and Mahim Causeways.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right at 3 p. m. (B. T.) on Monday, the 3rd July 1911, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th June, 1911.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. *Ten Days' Free Trial.* Best British-made MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323, LIVERPOOL.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. Also be obtained of all Chemists.
INSTANT RELIEF.
Agents :—H. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay & Poona.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of its Success."

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c.,

---

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
'ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAQUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1 per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbon
For Typewrit

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 0
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 12	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Chances; Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	... Rs. 0-0 Per Inch.
Second insertion ...	... ,, 3-3 do.
Third Insertion ...	... ,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	... ,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	... ,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	... ,, 6-0 do.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [5th June 1911.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 5 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. Demand. Here and there the latter rate was obtainable for T.T. and business has been done. For 3 months' sight credits the general rate is 1s. 4 1-8d. but private Bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-32d. August
Do. do France	...170
Do. do Marks	...137 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...183 1-4
Shanghai "	...178
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 5-16 for the Settlement and fluctuated slighty, but closes at 1-16 higher than the opening rates.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96	8 0
Settlement	... "	96	6 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday the London rates were unchanged at 24 5-8 for ready and 24 11-16 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 53 3-8. The market is closed to-day and nominal rates are as under.

We quote :—

English Sar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 1 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 1 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	62 12 0
" 1st settlement	...	"	62 12 0
" 2nd Settlement	...	"	62 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The visible supply figures received yesterday are 2,330,000 bales against 2,210,000 last year. Dry weather in America is causing anxiety and New Crop rates are steadier in New York. Both the Liverpool and New Orleans markets were closed on Saturday, and Liverpool is also closed to-day.

The local markets opened steady but there is nothing doing in contracts, and rates continue more or less nominal.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand by exporters and mills running on much the same styles as last week. At Colaba this afternoon the heavy rain interfered a good deal with sampling.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 358	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...		" 356	do
Do H G Westerns ...	...	" 328	do
Do M G do	...	" 330	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 305-6	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	" 242	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 267	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,675
Bank of Burma ...	...	...	133
Bank of India ...	...	...	68
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	78
Indian Specie ...	...	...	50 1-2

MILLS.

Central India Spg. and W. Co., Ld.			1,750 July
Davie ...	...	...	387 1-2 "
Kohinoor ...	...	...	660
Mancokji Petit ...	...	...	2,665 July
New Great Eastern	...	...	170
Standard ...	...	...	970
Sun Mill ...	...	...	90
Swadeshi ...	...	...	1,100 July

PRESS.

New Mofussil ...	...	...	880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ordinary ...			130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			170 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...			277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...		1,175
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...		18
Treasher and Co. ...	...	—	530

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	...	...	481 1-4

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1911-1912 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	487399	51620	435779
Value in rupees...	29850556	2947867	26902689
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	6819325	1825303	4994022
Value in rupees...	11440498	3216603	8223895
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1911—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	41291054	6164470	35126584

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Apr. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars,	.....	3392735	3392735
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	975758	557045	1532803
Native State coin received for re-coinage	.....	.....	.....
into British Rupees			
Purchased bullion received for Government coinage	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins (New Five Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	12189	12189
Defective coins (New Ten Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government.....	.....	6095	6095
Defective coins (New Twenty Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	6095	6095

	Coined and Examined. In the month of Apr. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	1411969	1411969
Rupees	688013	641612	1329625
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	713016	73752	786768
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	118752	118752

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The local jute market is quiet to-day. Little business was done and prices remained unchanged. The few orders in the gunny market are for special goods. Prices were unchanged.

The money market is also quiet with no change in rates and there was little doing in the share market.

Tea shares were a trifle weaker.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 2nd June 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 27th May 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 27. Rs.	June 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,53,60,385	1,48,43,848
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10,49,93,216	10,53,69,719
Post Bills	10,969	10,969
Sundries	29,72,014	30,28,130
	14,38,36,584	14,37,52,166
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,50,27,953	1,54,38,744
Other authorised Securities	5,53,604	4,93,449
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,37,47,198	1,72,52,324
Loans do. do. ...	4,52,85,943	4,72,45,114
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,79,10,622	1,68,24,354
Dead Stock	2,79,102	2,79,118
Stamps	5,601	5,549
Bullion	17,48,992	17,05,085
Balances with other Banks.	10,57,805	6,71,332
Sundries.....	6,58,891	7,29,456
Cash	4,25,51,573	4,10,64,641
	14,38,36,584	14,37,52,166

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—1 bale cotton, New Mofussil Mill Co ; 2 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 17 bales wool, M Joosab ; 175 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 109 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 20 bales wool, M Jatha ; 25 bales wool, M Pasanji ; 80 bales wool, D Nagji ; 32 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales wool, H K M Jatha ; 25 bales wool, S B and H D Banon ; 225 bales cotton, Dewadker and Co ; 640 cwts oil cake, A Moritz and Co.

Civilians s—200 bales cotton, Gadduth and Co ; 137 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy ; 500 cwts barley, R J Dover and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—10 bales twist, Gazeil Bros,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—990 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—101 bales twist, M Goculdas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Gransburgen s—4,080 cwts linseed, M Valabdas.

Mashona s—600 cwts rapeseed, end 300 cwts wheat, G Ramji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 210 bales cotton, M Jathabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alexandra s—2,000 cwts rapeseed V P Blyth and Co 2,000 cwts wheat, K Davechand and Co.

Kilkenin s—20,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Davechand and Co ; 3,420 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

Clan Forbs s—580 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neunfels s—220 bales cotton, Moritz and Co ; 220 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,116 cwts bone. R Cadorbhoy ; 2,000 cwts teelseed, W Blyth and Co ; 220 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

Marienfels s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.,

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gransburgen s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR BREMAN.

Neunfels s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Feroozi s—1,003 cwts linseed C Bogiano and Co.

R Rubattino s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Civilian s—500 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales catton, W Wolf and Sons ; 1,000 cwts linseed 1,000 cwts castorseed and 6,000 cwts wheat, C Bogiano and Co ; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—22 1-2 cwts sharkfins, Ahmad Husein ; 60 cwts sharkfins and 4 cwts fish maws, A Chagla and Co ; 40 cwts kismiss R Morarji ; 6 cwts ivory M M Essabhoy. 5 1-2 cwts condiments M Poonjaji and Sons : 6 1-4 cwts ganda horns, K N Mianee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—213 bales carpets H Cawasji ; 20 cases opium Cursetji Bomanji.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—107 bales cotton, M Bussan Kaisha ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—172 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co 1,100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—75 bales cotton, M Bussan Kasha.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th May on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,24,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,31,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	126	169	4	299
For previous 19 weeks of half year	37,71,778	57,53,177	1,28,216	96,53,171
Total for 20 week	39,95,778	60,53,177	1,35,216	101,84171
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,19,472	3,19,061	6,540	5,45,073
Per mile of Ry..	124	180	3	307
Total to corresponding date...	36,57,842	63,94,623	1,69,923	10222,388

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 14,073
Do. to date.....Rs. 38,217

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th May on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 49,000	Rs.	Rs 57,000
Or per mile of Railway	57	347	.....	404
For previous 19 weeks of half year	1,35,333	9,09,075	1,318	10,45,721
Total for 20 weeks	1,43,333	9,58,075	1,318	11,02,721
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,441	34,200	.....	42,641
Per mile of Ry..	60	242	.....	302
Total to corresponding date	1 58,550	10,29,241	3,814	11,91,605

Increase for the week .....Rs. 14,359
Decrease to date .....,, 88,884

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Deliciately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LEWIS—June 2, at Bangalore, to the Rev. E H and Mrs Lewis, of Bellary, a daughter.

DEATHS.

JAMES—May 26, at 5, Brunton Road, Bangalore, Richard Hartwell James, in his 57th year,

WRIGHT—June 1, at Illgen's Gardens, Gudur, Nellore District, Mary Anne, widow of Alexander Wright, Planter, South-East Wynaad, aged 62.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.

G. I. P. Railway, Byculla Institute, Fancy Dress Dance, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction : "The English Fox-Hunt."

Maxim : "Satisfaction is the oil of the business machine."—G. H. LORIMER.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 26th May, which left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The String Band of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana, to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—A coolie named Baloo Tanu, while crossing Falkland Road on Sunday evening, was knocked down by tram-car No. 153 driven by Gulam Rassool. He received several injuries and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p. m., this evening :—

March.....	Cadiz.....Valverde
Overture	Le Lac des Fees .....Auber
Valse	The Choristers.....Phelps
Selection	The Girl in the Train ...Fall
Bolero	Leggiero Invisible .....Arditi
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs .....Caryll
Characteristic Piece	The Virginia Skedaddle.....Rosenfeld

ALLEGED THEFT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., charged Framji M. Umrigar, a Parsi, with the theft or a bearer cheque of Rs. 100.

Mr. Reuben Solomon defended the accused.

Mr. Sullivan, in asking for a remand of ten days to complete his inquiries, said that one Adarji Hormusji Taraporewalla was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when the complainant Krishnaji Dewji stood surety for Rs. 100. On Saturday before last he was given back his money by a bearer cheque. On Monday, the complainant, who is a friend of the accused went to the accused's cycle shop at Hornby Road, hung his coat on a nail and took the cheque out of it. The cheque was subsequently cashed at the Bank of Bombay. The complainant, on not finding the cheque, came to the Court the next day, obtained the number of the cheque and asked the Bank not to cash it. The Bank informed the complainant by letter that the cheque was presented by the accused and the monies were paid to him. The police were informed and the accused was arrested.

Mr. Solomon, in opposing the application, said that the complainant had given the cheque to his client on the same Saturday and his client had shown the cheque to Inspector Finan on the same day. The cheque was given to his client as the monies deposited in Court were his client's monies, and for that his client held a receipt from the complainant.

His Worship refused to remand the accused in police custody.

Mr. Sullivan then put the accused up on a charge sheet and asked that the accused be remanded in jail. He opposed the application for bail made by Mr. Solomon.

The complainant was then examined. He said the Rs. 100 belonged to Adarji, and he had passed a pro-note for that amount on the 8th February.

His Worship adjourned the case and released the accused on a bail of Rs. 300 and one surety for the like amount.

BURGLARY BY NIGHT.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, a mill-hand, with burglary by night. It appeared from the evidence that a tea-shop-keeper named Shivram Balaji locked his shop at 9 p. m. on the 1st instant and went out. On returning to the shop at 2 a. m. the following morning he found the door open and the accused inside the shop. He locked the accused inside and sent for the police. The accused was then arrested. It further appeared that the accused had committed theft at two other places and carried away articles of the value of Rs. 30. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGED WITH BEING A VAGRANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Adams charged J Walsh, a European, with being a vagrant and having no visible means of subsistence. It appeared that the accused who was an ex-military man, was released from jail on Saturday. He had no means of subsistence. On being questioned, the accused said he had no objection to go to the Workhouse. His Worship ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

QUITTING THE WORKHOUSE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, J. Foster, an ex-fireman, was charged with quitting the Government Workhouse without the permission of the Governor of the institution. It appeared that the accused who was an inmate of the Workhouse obtained leave on the 17th ultimo to go in search of employment and failed to return. He was arrested by the police last week for being drunk and disorderly and was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment. He was released yesterday morning. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

The King of Spain was present on the 7th May at the closing session of the ninth International Agricultural Congress, which had been sitting at Madrid since the 1st May. His Majesty delivered a speech in which he dwelt on the supreme importance of agriculture as the basis of national life, and declared his intention to labour earnestly for the welfare of agriculture in Spain.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND RACING.

Views of Arab Horse Dealers.

The views of the Arab horse importers of Bombay, regarding Government's proposal that the racing seasons at Bombay and Poona should be curtailed were expressed, at a meeting at the stables of Mr. Haji Suleiman Abdul Wahed in Bellasis Road.

Among those who attended were Messrs. Haji Suliman, Ali bin Talib, Abdulla Faraz, T. Yunus, Haji Ali Khuderi, Ahmed Azami and others, while Dr. Powell, who as a steward of the W. I. T. C. had expressed a desire to hear the views of the dealers, was also present.

During a lengthy discussion, the dealers all concurred in the desire of Government to exclude bookmakers from the race-course, but they strongly protested against any reduction of the number of meetings. They said that such a step would very seriously affect their trade. At present the dealers import to Bombay on the average about 2,000 Arab horses a year, but the proposals of Government would reduce their importation to about half that number. The best horses were put into special training for racing and commanded high prices, so that a reduction in the demand for these would make a great difference to their profits, while it would also make it more difficult to obtain animals of the quality necessary for the turf.

Mr. Ali bin Talib declared that if Government put their proposals into effect, he and other dealers would cease to come to Bombay. He showed how a dealer importing on an average 300 horses a season would be affected. If he had some exceptionally good horses, with luck, he might sell two or three for Rs. 10,000 each to racing men and perhaps five or six more at over Rs. 2,000. A few more, which would make good polo ponies, would be sold at from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, but the bulk of his horses he sold as hacks or remounts at from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. If there were no racing, there would be no demand for high-priced horses, and it would not be worth a dealer's while to come to Bombay. A few might come, but they would bring only a low class of animal. There being no demand for high class horses, the breed generally would degenerate. At present the competition to produce good racers was good for the breed generally. The polo man secured those ponies that just failed to reach the racing standard, and Government secured as remounts those horses, which just failed to reach the polo class.

Dr. Powell said he was very glad that they had emphasised the point that racing and gambling were two distinct entities and that they had recognised the right of Government to restrict the evils of gambling. He promised that their views should be fully dealt with by the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. in their reply to Government, and the hardships to which the proposals of Government exposed them should be fully explained.

CRICKET CLUBS AND BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

A meeting of representatives of the cricket clubs playing on the Esplanade Maidan is to be held at the Elphinstone Cricket Club's building on Tuesday, the 6th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the desireability, and express the approval of the clubs of the maidan being used by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition and Royal Fete for the purpose of celebrating the visit of their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress to India next cold weather.

All the clubs are requested to send their representatives to the meeting.

HONOUR TO AN INDIAN SCIENTIST.

To be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh is a rare honour for an Indian, and the friends of Dr. E. M. Mody, and local scientists will be delighted to learn that this honour has fallen upon him. He is well known as a scientist in both England and America, and is also a Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London and Berlin, a member of the American Chemical Society of Washington, a Fellow of the Physical Society of London, of the Royal Botanic Society of London, of the Edinburgh Geological Society, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of the Royal Historical and Geographical Societies of London, of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, and of other scientific and literary institutions.

Dr. Mody's insight into chemical knowledge, his exertions in the practical application of chemistry and his intimate acquaintance with the facts of geology and with the rich and variegated products embedded in the soil and the rocks of India, well deserve the distinction which has now been accorded to him. He is the inventor of numerous chemical preparations of the utmost value to the mills and other industries, which have been awarded gold medals at various industrial exhibitions.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Mr. G. F. CHALK, Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Mathoba Tukaram, a Hindu labourer aged about 40.

It appeared on Sunday night, the deceased was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood near a house in Bhandup-street. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died later.

In course of the evidence, it was alleged that the deceased, with seven other labourers, went to the house of one Lala Moolji at about 8 p.m., to settle accounts during which an altercation took place and they started pushing each other and in course of that altercation, some one in the room pushed the deceased out of the window.

Further inquiry has been adjourned.

PAPER BAG COOKERY.

31 Separate Dishes in an Hour.

M. Soyer, the chef of Brooks's Club, who has set his heart on revolutionising the world's culinary practice, gave demonstration of paper bag cookery at Jules' Restaurant, Jermyn-street, in mail week.

Round a table in a little room which opens out of the cavernous restaurant kitchen stood a score of housewives and about the same number of white-capped and white-coated cooks, while the new wizard of the kitchen performed his miracles.

The particular task which M. Soyer had set himself was to cook an *eight-course* dinner within the hour. This *entailed the preparation* for the oven, and the actual *baking, of 31 separate dishes*, including fish, entrees, *vegetables, joints*, and sweets. Perhaps the most *surprising thing of all* was the manner in which boiling and stewing may be performed in the accommodating bags. Into one M. Soyer popped a pound of chopped mutton a little seasoning and breakfast-cupful of water afterwards sealing the opening by folding it over. After being in the oven for 40 minutes out came the mixture as a delicious stew still enclosed in the bag, which had retained the sundry flavourings.

A chicken "boiled" with the help of a teacupful of water was particularly delicious. The etceteras were a little rice, onion, carrot, herbs, mushroom, pepper and salt. Time : 40 minutes in a slow oven.

Cod was simply "boiled" in its own juice, which when the paper bag was opened, poured out in astonishing quantity.

Peas were proved to keep their colour with the addition of a little sugar only, apples turned into soft snowballs without breaking, and puff pastry came out of its bag crisp and brown.

All of the 31 dishes were got into the oven in 50 minutes, and the majority had reappeared ready for the table before the expiration of the hour.

M. Soyer has arranged with the firm of Messrs James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., for the manufacture and sale of special cooking bags made of the purest paper and of convenient "concertina" shape. A supply of such cooking bags for an average family should cost, he thinks, about 3d. per week.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

No further information is available regarding the adverse conditions at sea already reported which have been associated with the recent preliminary advance of monsoon winds over the centre and West Arabian Sea.

The rainfall has increased considerably in Eastern Bengal and Assam, remains unaltered in Burma, has decreased in the interior of the Peninsula and has practically ceased in the West Himalayas.

The principal amounts are : Tavoy, three inches ; Akyab, five ; Maymyo, Dhubri, Shillong and Cherrapunji, one ; Silchar, two ; Narayanganj and Hazaribagh, one ; Jalpaiguri, four ; Madura, three ; Mangalore and Calicut, one and a half ; and Cochin one.

Forecast :—An increase of rainfall on the Malabar Coast, and a continuance of yesterday's conditions elsewhere.

GREAT HEAT IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 5.

Intense oppressive heat has prevailed here since Saturday, accentuated by the presence of clouds. There was a slight sprinkling of rain on Sunday afternoon and again this morning, but without effect on the temperature.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity and maximum temperature are nearly normal; minimum temperature is in slight excess at Sirsa and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal at Jhansi and in excess elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0·48" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner, the minimum is above normal at Jaipur and Ajmere also.

"Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0·40" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in slight defect at several stations.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·19" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen ; Malegaon has had 0·23", Sholapur 0·47", Aurangabad 0·19" and Hyderabad 0·22". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar and local rain in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Isolated showers have occurred in east Rajputana and Gujarat. There has been a slight increase of rainfall in Malabar but elsewhere in the Peninsula precipitation has decreased. Seas continue very rough at Colombo and rough at Cochin ; winds are variable on the West Coast of the Peninsula. Conditions continue favourable for the advance of the monsoon.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and local rain in the Konkan and Mysore. A few shower may occur in the Deccan.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Sunbire (4th)	82·6	76·1	...	0 00
Jask	92·3	82·3	...	0·00
Muskat (4th)	89 3	86·1	...	0·00
Mnltan.....	112·8	88·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	103·9	70·9	...	0·03
Lahore	110·4	79·7	...	0·00
Sirsa.....	111·5	89 5	...	0·00
Ambala	103 5	82·9	...	1·30
Delhi	105·5	84·7	...	0 00
Agra.....	110·0	92·5	...	0 00
Mainpuri.....	111·8	87·0	...	0·00
Jhansi	110·5	88·5	...	0·13
Cawnpore	109·3	86·4	0·04	0·01
Allahabad	111·6	85·5	...	0 00
Jacobabad	118 1	88·8	...	0 00
Karachi	89·0	80·0	...	0 00
Ajmer	103·4	89·2	...	0·32
Jaipur	110·2	85·6	...	0·10
Kotah	110·5	87·1	0·43	0·96
Bhuj.....	102·6	82 5	...	0 03
Dwarka	89·3	82·9	...	0 01
Veraval	86·1	80·3	...	0 00
Rajkot.....	103·0	79·5	...	0 01
Bhavnagar Para.....	102·6	78·5	0·01	0·09
Surat	94·1	88 1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad.....	110·6	75·7	0 40	0·40
Deesa	112·3	81 9	...	0·03
Neemuch.....	105·5	78·7	0·07	0·24
Indore	100·6	75·6	...	0·36
Jubbulpore	99·8	79·3	0·03	0 50
Sangor	100·6	80·6	...	0·39
Hoshangabad	103·1	80·4	...	0·89
Khandwa.....	105·2	79·1	0·06	0·41
Akola	103·2	80·1	...	0 00
Amraoti	99·3	78·8	...	0·42
Nagpur.....	102·1	83·8	...	0·20
Chanda	106·5	80·0	...	1·63
Raipur.....	102·2	85·1	...	0·16
Bombay	88·1	79·8	0·05	0·85
Satnagiri.....	87·8	76·4	0·19	1·17
Mormugao	90·5	79·2	0·04	0·04
Karwar	83·3	79·0	...	0·04
Malegaon.....	94·9	75·1	0·23	1·43
Ahmednagar	87·4	74·0	...	1·38
Poona	86·5	73·3	...	1·32
Sholapur	94·3	73·9	0·47	0·92
Bijapur	91·2	72·2	...	1·04
Belgaum	89·2	68 6	...	0 58
Aurangabad.....	89·2	73·7	0·19	2·48
Nizamabad (Indur)	93·9	73·2	...	1·19
Hyderabad	94·3	74·7	0·22	0·93
Mangalore	86·3	70·8	1·38	3·17
Calicut.....	85·3	76·6	1·61	2·91
Cochin	84 7	75·7	1.20	3·72
Colombo	87·0	78 5	0·06	0·65
Masulipatam	90 8	82·2	...	0·46
Bellary	97·5	77·3	0·03	0·03
Cuddapah	97·2	78·1	...	0·46
Madras.....	95·0	82·5	...	0·30
Bangalore	86·3	70·3	...	0·69
Coimbatore	91·9	74·8	...	0·12
Trichinopoly	?	?	...	0·31
Negapatam	86·6	80·5	...	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 5th June, was 29·744 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 20·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by '01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by '01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The Jamaica Agriculture Society has adopted a resolution in favour of the re-establishment of a fortnightly direct mail and fruit steamship service for England.

STORM FREAKS AT HOME.

Devastating Floods.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by a heavy deluge of rain, caused extensive damage on Saturday, of mail, week. A death from lightning is reported and landslides were caused by floods. Cattle and sheep were killed and swept away.

The lightning fatality occurred near Newmarket, where a labourer named George Richard Leonard, aged 21, of Soham, and his father were in the open fenland binding a load of straw. Following a blinding flash of lightning, young Leonard, his father, and a horse were thrown violently to the ground. The first named was killed, the crown of his straw hat being torn out and his neckerchief signed; the right boot heel was blown off. His back was marked with curious radiations from the spine and with frequently recurring ringlike markings.

The spire of St. Stephen's Church, Bow, was struck by lightning, a portion of the slating being torn away, and the belfry somewhat damaged. At Waltham Cross Holy Trinity Church was struck by lightning and one of the pinnacles destroyed. The main

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2,610 tons, Captain L Trancich, arrived here on Sunday evening from Trieste, May 12 via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Stagpool, 2991 tons, Captain H Campbell, arrived here yesterday from Rio de Janeiro April 23 via Durban, with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 501 tons, Captain W O Morrison, arrived here yesterday from Basreh, May 27 via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 119 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4,424 tons, Captain P Macpherson, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook ...B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr ...G V Fortesth...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 5.

Brinkburn.....2423 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Braziliana.....2438 Slowdon .....G Cotton & Co
Claverley.....2440 Krogh ... ...T Morrison & Co
Dymerle.....3558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallos.....555 Watt .....
Galavale.....2141 Scharf...W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack .....A Yule & Co
Ismalia .....5381 Rose.....M M & Co
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid .....N F...N F...M M & Co
Marenco.....805 Kaestmurin .....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3190 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Nockoown .....1074 Hugo.....M M & Co
Queda .....4914 Archdeacon .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....3566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Sala.....502 McBean .....A M Jiwanji & Co
Stagpool .....2991 Campbell ...W & A Graham & Co
Wardha.....2163 Davidson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Forbes	2603	Becket.....	Dunkirk...	6 ...	J Finlay & Co
D & B Dargai...	2297	Murray...	Port Said	for order...	10-6 J M & Co
D & E Umta.....	3492	Phillips	Calcutta ...	8-6	M M & Co
F Bahadur	2936	Mackinnon ...	Calcutta ...	N F...	T Morrison & Co
H Mohammadi.....	1 52	Goldie ...	Mauritius.....	6-6...	B & P S N Co
H Firozi.....	2029	Primrose.....	Genoa	6-6 ...	B and P S N Co
K Baron Cawdar ...	2734	...Fullerton	Dunkirk...	3-6...	W & A Graham & Co
L Heim ...753	Eriksen ...	Bangkok ...	6 6 ...	S F C & Co	
M Killkerran.....	2412	Purdon...	Dunkirk....	10-6...	J Mackintosh & Co
N Civilian ...4731	Lord	Liverpool.....	10-6..	W & A Graham & Co	
O Nazari.....	912	Watts ...	Jeddah.....	10-6.....	B & P S N Co
P Daylight (ship).....	3598	Byde ...	Baltimore ...	10-6...	S Oil Co
Q Alexandra	2434	Waters.....	Dunkirk ...	7-6...	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gisela.....	2340	Tvancich.....	Calcutta.....	7-3...	A L S N Co
2 Cuffia	3963	Farquharson ...	Antwerp...	10-6...	M M & Co
3 R Rubattino...	2619	Mancini	Genoa...	15-6.....	Rubattino Line
5 Marbona	2065	Isbister	Antwerp ..	10-6...	W & A Graham & Co
6 Massilia.....	3259	Browne	Liverpool.....	8-6	W & A Graham & Co
7 Clan Sinclair...	3250	Smith.....	Antwerp....	20-6...	J F & Co
8 Gransbergen...	3157	Gost	Rotterdam ..	14-6...	T Morrison & Co
9 Neuenfels.....	3541	Dankert....	Hamburg...	13-6...	W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Delta	4730	Martin....	Shanghai ...	7-6 ...	P & O Co
13 Caledonia	3429	Hayward	London ..	17-6...	P & O Co
14 Linga.....	951	Rothwell	Karachi.....	9-6	M M & Co
15 Malda	1251	Bumber	Bashire ...	7-6 ..	M M & Co

M W D D

Palamcotta..... ..2207 Diamond ...Durban .....15-6... M M & Co

H W V D

Kola .....510 Morrison ... Basreh ..8-6...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Gisela	Trancich	Trieste, May 12
5	Kola.....	Morrison	Basreh, May 27
	Stagpool	Campbell	Rio de Janeiro, Apr 28

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Ivydene	Sinks	Dunkirk
	City of Lahore ..	Macpherson ..	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nasari for Jedah.
" Kola for Persian Gulf, &c.
" R Rubattino for Genoa, &c.
" Stagpool for Liverpool, &c.
" Gransbergen for Amsterdam, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
30	Chamberwell	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday, via Lamu.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Kerbera left Trieste on the 1st instant and is due here on the 17th instant.

The steamer City of York, outward bound left Liverpool on the 3rd instant.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th June, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	4	6	40 p.m.	12	29
Teheran ...	5	12	55 "	0	50
Suez	5	1	50 "	1	7

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ilyres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tunhong and Manyuen. (1-6-11).

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Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins).....	3 10 0	per two tins

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Bombay Gazette.

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N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20, 27 and June 3.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 6th June, 1911.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Two of the most recent bulletins, issued by the Bombay Department of Agriculture, are instructive reading, the former being a treatise on the salt lands of the Nira Valley and the latter on experiments with a water-finder in the trap area of Western India. Dr. Mann, Principal of the Poona Agricultural College and Mr. Tamhane, his Laboratory Assistant, are responsible for the work on the salt lands and they show that, as the result of irrigation, the Nira Valley rapidly became one of the richest tracts of land in the Deccan, but, within about five years, alarm was caused by the appearance of barren, salt-incrusted spots in some of the best and deepest lands in the valley. Previously there was no record of the existence of salt land in the neighbourhood. In one or two villages there were brackish springs and in a few places there are signs of salt in the banks of rivers, such as the Karha. But there were no large areas of salt land, such as, for instance, existed in some of the Punjab Irrigation Colonies, before the introduction of the canal. But the salt land, of which the first records occur in 1889, has nevertheless constantly increased in area since that date. A Committee was appointed in 1903 to investigate the matter and the recommendations they made were carried out, but in 1907 it was found that an area of 4,870 acres was damaged to such an extent that ordinary crops could not be grown—12·7 per cent. of the total area supplied by the Nira Canal had been rendered more or less completely barren in the course of twenty-three years, and the area was still increasing. This is testified to by the villagers, and in almost every village visited by Dr. Mann land was pointed out which was quite recently under sugarcane cultivation, but where this will no longer grow. Investigating the source of the salt, Dr. Mann turned his attention to the Karha river, its very name suggesting it. No salt was found anywhere on its banks after the country watered by the canal was left, except in two or three places below villages or below land irrigated from wells. In these cases there was a white salty deposit some two or three feet below the surface on the river bank, composed chiefly of sulphate of sodium, but that was all. The river water was found to be exceedingly fresh for a Deccan water. "So soon as one gets near the canal and has the chance of seepage water through the soil," adds Dr. Mann, "the salts begin to increase until the river opposite Baramati is exceedingly salt. In this case it is, therefore, evident that the salt is due to the seepage waters from the canal and not to any deposits of salt in the drainage area of the river."

No justification was found for the supposition that, obvious visible salt occurred anywhere in the district before the introduction of the canal or that the river waters were even brackish. The water of the Nira Canal is quite fresh and drained through the land would take an indefinitely long time to produce any salt deposit so the canal cannot be blamed for the extension of the area of the salt land. The conclusion Dr. Mann arrives at is that there exists throughout a large part of the Nira Canal area, sub-soil water of a salt-character within five feet of the surface of the land—and that this sub-soil water is found both in good first-class sugarcane land and salt-affected land. This conclusion places the future of the Nira Canal area as much more doubtful than has hitherto been believed, if the system in vogue in the past should go on; for, with a generally salt sub-soil water, a slight error in treatment on the part of the cultivators will be very apt to bring the salt to the surface and ruin the land. The general high level of the sub-soil water under the canal in the Nira Valley is the cause of the larger part of the development of the salt and barren lands, and this high level is maintained by the continual seepage of fresh water which fills the drains and prevents the salt water draining out of the land naturally. To deal with the problem the only way, as Dr. Mann recommends, is to stop the seepage and the provision of such adequate drainage as will not only allow the seepage to flow away, but also reduce the sub-soil water level very considerably. Experiments have been tried with satisfactory results, and Dr. Mann places on record his conviction that he now sees a clear way out of the difficulty and of turning land at present valueless into land worth five hundred rupees an acre, with very little outlay.

The report on the experiments with Mansfield and Co's Water-finder in the Deccan, was prepared by Mr. H. K. Mehta, Assistant Professor of Physics. The results he obtained, it seems were not absolutely conclusive, though they indicate an almost certain success. The importance of his operations may be imagined when it is remembered that to make a well costs from eight hundred to a thousand rupees and that there are many failures—as many as from forty to fifty per cent. of wells dug in the Deccan and other trap areas, never reaching water. Hitherto, cultivators have depended upon a class of person known in the Deccan as panadias, who profess that they can find water by methods known to them and which, as they say, were handed down to them from their forefathers, but their methods are described as meaningless and absurd. Messrs. Mansfield's instrument was tested at Kelwa, Mahim, where underground springs are numerous, and the results were quite satisfactory. Streams were traced continuously for a mile and a half. At Poona, the experiments were repeated and the instrument gave good indication near wells that contained some water and where consequently there could not be any uncertainty as to the existence of a stream. Dr. Mann, commenting on Mr. Mehta's paper, observes that the instrument seems rather one for local boards and authorities or large landowners to purchase than for the cultivator, for the man in charge of it must have been trained for survey work. Such a man must be very intelligent, as the selection of the best site depends on the careful plotting of a series of observations and not on any particular observation. These precautions and conditions being taken into account the instrument seems likely to be of very considerable service, though the cost of it is fifty pounds.

A NOTED WRITER ON HINDUISM.

DR. JOHN CAMPBELL OMAN, who has died at the age of seventy, was a well-known and highly respected educationist in the Punjab, where he did much good by instructing young men for nearly a generation. At first in the Public Works Department of Government Service, he changed that for the Department of Public Instruction and for twenty years was Professor of Natural Science in the Government College at Lahore, which was founded by that eminent Orientalist Dr. Leitner, who was also for some time its Principal. The latter was much attracted by Mahomedanism and by the people and tribes of the frontier of that province and beyond, and was very serviceable to the cause of that religion in his later career. But Hinduism and Sikhism had greater fascination for Dr. Oman who was very nearly Dr. Leitner's contemporary, being only a few months younger, though he survived him twelve years. He obtained a great insight into the life and religion of the Hindus of the Punjab and so sympathetic was he with their religion that when he retired from the Education Department under the fifty-five rule, they appointed him head of their indigenous College at Amritsar, the headquarters of their faith of Sikhism. He remained only for a short time in the latter post and finally left the country in 1900. The last ten years he devoted to writing books on various aspects of modern Hinduism which have become very popular and have made his name much more widely known than before. In these books he has utilised his personal experience of a lifetime gained in Northern India of the people, especially Hindus and Sikhs, and curious manners, customs and creeds; and those who desire to obtain reliable information concerning the life of the Hindus of the north as it is really lived in all its manifold complexity can do no better than turn to his handsome volumes. Being born in the country he had natural sympathy for his earliest surroundings, and this sympathy he assiduously cultivated throughout his later career. His early life was passed in the Bhagulpur division of Bengal where his father was settled as a planter, and there amid the picturesque rocks of Colgong on the banks of the sacred Ganges his curiosity as to things Indian, especially those usually hidden from English eyes, was first excited. There, for instance, he became acquainted as a little boy with those very interesting but somewhat mysterious people, the 'sadhus' and 'saniasis' those mystics and ascetics regarding whom he carried on many valuable enquiries in mature years, and gathered them together in a very instructive book published eight years ago. Even when he was actively employed here as an educationist he published a book on the religious and social aspects of the life of the people which gave a good general view of the subject in brief compass. But his three later works enter into greater detail and will long maintain their place as very interesting introductions to the inner life of the Indians. Such informing volumes are very rarely to be come across. Missionaries usually acquire the requisite information, but they not seldom impart it coloured by their own prejudices. The late Rev. William Wilkins who was Dr. Oman's contemporary, wrote a book in 1881 on Modern Hinduism, which for long was deservedly popular as he had an intimate knowledge especially of the Hindus of Bengal among whom he worked for a series of years. But Dr. Oman's books may be said to have taken the place of that work useful and reliable as it still remains. Dr. Oman also epitomised the two great Hindu epics of the Mahabharat and Ramayan in a very interesting way, while the fuller but duller abridgment of Talboys Wheeler is forgotten by all except scholars, Dr. Oman's son is an architect of note and illustrated with excellent designs his father's books on Hinduism. Dr. Charles Oman, the distinguished Oxford professor of modern history and learned author of many historical works, notably the elaborate account of the Peninsular War, is a cousin of the late scholar.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S PROTEST.

WHILE we do not imagine that anything need be feared from it, we regret General Hertzog's opposition to the new Immigration Bill in South Africa. In this matter, if not in others, he may be regarded as representing conservative Dutch opinion, which was responsible in President Kruger's time for the first harsh disabilities on Indian immigrants. It is unfortunate he does not realise that the time for these has past, that the introduction of British rule into the Dutch States has been accompanied by British ideas of justice and equality which have been readily welcomed and adopted by his more progressive countrymen. However, as a protest raised by the prejudices of a minority, whose views are fast going out of favour, General Hertzog's disapproval will not do much harm. It will not affect the intentions of the Union Government, who are pledged to give the Indians fair play and an equal status as immigrants with those of other races. General Hertzog bases his protest on strange grounds, which we do not think will gain him much sympathy. In the first place he does not consider that the economic need of the Bill has been proved. This is a doctrine which in Natal will be as unpopular as are some other of General Hertzog's political views. Natal is conscious of a great economic need for Indian indentured labour, and the Government of India has shown that that labour is to be denied her until satisfactory treatment has been given to Indian immigrants. General Hertzog must know that if there is any reality in the Union the claims of Natal cannot be ignored by her sister colonies. Again, he says that South Africa's first consideration must be to provide for the "poor whites." We do not question that the need of this unfortunate community is as urgent as he represents it, but the conditions under which immigration is to be permitted under the new law, cannot very well affect their position. It is the avowed intention of the South African Government to admit no Indians immigrants, who cannot satisfy the educational test which the new Immigration Act will impose. Consequently the class to which the immigrants will be confined will not be one which will compete with or undersell the "poor white." There is thus no reason why immigration reform and the social upraising of this depressed class of the white population should not proceed together. General Hertzog apparently would defer the Indian question until the "final settlement of the relations between the white and coloured populations" is undertaken. That, however, is not in the immediate programme of the South African Government, and the remedy of Indian grievances is instantly demanded by enlightened South African opinion, British and Indian alike.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Viceroy and Lady Hardinge dined with Sir John and Lady Hewett at Rathney Castle yesterday evening. The dinner was followed by a dance.

THE Municipal Committee of Rawalpindi has resolved to support the main principles of Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill with regard to the compulsory education for boys.

THERE will be a special meeting of the Madras University Senate on July 10, for the purpose of giving an opinion on Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill. The Madras Government, inviting the Senate's opinion desire that it may not reach them later than July 15.

NEWS has been received from Karachi of the death of Mr. B. F. Beverly, while bathing in the Western Nora Canal at mile 55, near Radhan, Larkana District. No details have been received beyond the fact that the body had been recovered and interred in the Railway cemetry at Radhan. The deceased was only 25 years of age.

DURING the Festival in London at the Crystal Palace, lectures on India will be delivered by H. H. the Aga Khan, from the Mahomedan, Mr. Gupta, from the Hindu, and Sir Andrew Fraser, from the English points of view.

A TELEGRAM from Port Alfred, Cape Colony, states that the managing director of the Kowie Railway has been arrested on a charge of culpable homicide in connection with the railway disaster at Blaauwkrantz Bridge on April 22. He has been released on his own bail of £500 and £500 in one surety.

A LAHORE paper understands that, owing to the erosion of the river, the civil hospital at Dera Ghazi Khan is being dismantled, the materials being removed to the new Station of Chorutta, where the hospital will be re-established. A good deal of progress is being made in the laying out and the erection of the new town, and in a short time some 3,000 houses in all will be occupied or available for occupation.

THE Wazir of the little State of Las Bela, south-west of Baluchistan, has been investigating the capabilities of the State for the rearing of ostriches. It is believed that the climate and soil are eminently suitable for the industry, and now that the Jam has returned from Quetta to the State, it has been decided that the State shall devote a considerable sum to experiments in ostrich farming.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Princess Barbara Reuss, daughter of Prince Henry XXV. Reuss, and Count Siegfried von Littichau, a Protestant pastor, who is attached to the Diplomatic Service as Chaplain of the German Embassy at Constantinople. The announcement of the betrothal has caused much interest, as the marriage of a clergyman with a Princess belonging to a ruling German House is without precedent.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

HORSE-BREEDING.

Immigration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MAY 22.

CONSIDERING our immense advantages in the way of climate and pasture, observes the "Adelaide Chronicle," it is strange that horse-breeding has not received more attention in the Commonwealth. Viewed from the standpoint from which we are accustomed to regard other and similar primary industries, such as sheep-raising and the production of dairy cattle, the rearing of horses in Australia may be said to be a neglected—almost an untried—art. True, we have in the aggregate a large number of horses. The latest official statistics, as published in the Commonwealth Year Book for 1910, calculate the equine population of Australia at 2,022,917; but in a matter of this kind the mere recital of figures counts for very little. What is of more consequence is—what is being done to foster the healthy expansion of the industry, and what methods are horsebreeders themselves adopting to ensure the evolution of suitable types and the perpetuation in their stock of characteristics that make for soundness and stamina? On both of these points but little that is really encouraging can be said. Horse-breeding in Australia is one of the most haphazard industries imaginable. All manner of people keep horses, and, in cases where the animals are mares, very little discrimination is exercised at the breeding season as regards the all-important question of the sire. Any stallion, apparently, will do, and the result is weak and "weedy" progeny that are of little practical use and certainly no ornament to their species. While it must be admitted that we have in Australia, many fine horses and some stallions equal in their classes to the best the world can produce, it cannot be gainsaid that their numbers, all too few. And the serious aspect of the business is that while other countries, including some of our neighbours, are advancing, Australians as horse-breeders are standing practically still. New Zealand last year imported upwards of 100 high-pedigreed draught and blood stallions, while Australia within the same period introduced fewer than ten! Something has certainly been done by the State Government and various agricultural societies in the direction of improving the standard of quality, and a proposal which it is understood the Sydney Royal A. and H. Society have in view, namely, to fix a show ring standard for mares, as well as for horses and stallions, is a step in advance of anything yet attempted. Still, it remains a fact that hundreds of useless and constitutionally unsound entires parade the countryside, and that their services, usually obtainable for a fee much less than that asked for in the case of accredited stock, are largely availed of. In this State the arrangement made by the Government, acting in conjunction with the various agricultural societies, to issue certificates of soundness to horses paraded at the annual shows, and which pass an official veterinary test, has been of material assistance in affording the public a means of discriminating between sound and unsound stock. What is now needed is an extension of the principle to all stallions, whether they enter the show ring or not.

A MARKED FEATURE OF HORSE-BREEDING

in Australia is that, so far, very little has been done in the matter of fixing standards or evolving definite types. The Clydesdale, used for farm work on the heavier classes of land, is an imported horse, and the same thing may be said of the Shire, the Suffolk Punch, and the Percheron, that compact and natty specimen of the race for which the Americans have so decided a penchant. So far as ordinary agricultural work is concerned, strict regard for type may be a secondary matter—stamina and muscle being the chief considerations; but when it comes to a question of providing for military requirements the subject assumes an entirely different aspect. Military remounts are selected in accordance with definite standards, and all horses that do not conform to these are promptly classed out. For some years a steadily increasing business has been done by the Commonwealth in the export of remounts to India, and the prospects of the trade are such as should prompt all persons interested in horsebreeding to exert themselves to meet the buyer's ideas. Moreover, the establishment of a large mounted reserve in connection with the Commonwealth defence forces should prove an additional incentive, for the horses needed in that relation will approximate very largely to the type now demanded by the Indian authorities. As matters stand, remount horses are a scarce commodity in Australia at the present time, and, in view of the really nominal cost at which they can be bred and reared, the prices realised are high.

The same remark applies to almost every other class of horse. Scarcity is the keynote—in the market and on the land. The keen demand for animals suitable for farm work has sent prices bounding upward, and purchasers find that £50 or £60 apiece is no unusual sum to pay for well-set-up stock. Taking all these facts into consideration there would appear to be ample scope here for the creation of one or two large stud farms on lines similar to those successfully established by the Government and private breeders in the United States. Capital, and a fairly large amount of it, would certainly be required, and the investors would have to wait for a time for their profits. But this should not throttle enterprise. The profits, when they did come, would be assured, and there would be a ready sale for all stock, for the demands of the Commonwealth, to say nothing of outside purchasers are likely to be largely in excess of the supply for many years ahead. There is a probability that the Federal Government may do something in the matter of a stud farm in connection with its scheme for the development of the Northern Territory. The establishments of some such centre for the breeding of army remounts and artillery horses has already been mentioned, and more may be heard of it once the defence scheme is brought into more perfect working order.

THE PINNAROO RAILWAY.

The Pinnaroo railway has been one of the most satisfactory public undertakings ever authorised in South Australia. Previous to the passage of the Act, which provided for its construction, there was much difference of opinion in the minds of agricultural experts concerning the suitability of the country to be opened up for farming purposes. As a result the measure met with much opposition, and the Legislative Council only consented to its passage after a clause had been added providing that the money paid for land allotted must be placed against the cost of the line. This stipulation was a wise one, and it has had the effect of making manifest to all the wonderful success of the railway, for a separate account had to be kept of the receipts from country in the railway area. Incidentally the provision did something to facilitate the speculation that has gone on in respect to the Pinnaroo lands, because it was rendered necessary that they should be purchased in fee simple, and so Parliament and the Lands Department lost control of transfers. Although the men who pioneered Pinnaroo have done wonderfully well out of their bargain, they had at the time to undergo great hardships and to face considerable risks. The area was for the most part covered, with scrub which had to be cleared, while water had to be sunk for, and there was no feed for stock during the first year or two of occupation. If the opening seasons had been adverse, it is pretty certain that disaster would have resulted to the earliest settlers and to the railway, for the country would have received a bad name, and the rush of population which afterwards set in would not have taken place. But Providence smiled on the enterprising farmers, and the history of Pinnaroo development has been one happy story of success. The railway cost £127,000, and already the amount received by the Government for land sold in the areas defined by the Act, which were previously practically without commercial value, has reached £121,450. As additional lands are now being added, the deficiency will shortly be more than made up, and the direct return to the Government will be so great that a surplus will be available for transfer to the credit of the Tailem and Brown's Well railway. This is altogether apart from the big profit earned by the Railway Department from the working of the line, and the indirect advantages accruing to the State from the profitable settlement of so many people on a stretch of country which, for over 60 years, had been unoccupied except by a few sheep. The benefit derived by individuals from Pinnaroo will never be accurately tabulated, but it is well known that both in the shape of legitimate wealth accruing from the skilful cultivation of the soil and in the "unearned increment" arising from the genuine and forced inflation of land values, it has been very great indeed. Pinnaroo, indeed, may be pointed to with pride as an object lesson, concerning the value of light developmental lines of railway, and the use of fertilisers on scrub country. If the experiments about to be tried on Eyre Peninsula and in the country of the Murray between Tailem Bend and Brown's Well are equally successful, the Liberal Governments which introduced and passed the Railway Act will have every reason to congratulate themselves and the country.

IMMIGRATION.

The statement which the Commissioner of Crown Lands supplied to the press last Saturday, on the subject of immigration should do much to reassure those in whose minds doubts may have arisen as to the whole-heartedness of the Government's policy in this respect. Two classes of immigrants are to be encouraged—domestic servants, and agricultural labourers and others desirous of following a career on the soil. The need for the former class of help has been emphasised by the enquiries made by two ladies whom the Government recently appointed to visit the homes of mistresses and enquire from them and their girl employes just how the position stood. Their report made it clear that there are situations waiting to be filled in hundreds of South Australian homes. Following upon this investigation the Government appointed Miss Walker, one of the ladies who made the report, to the position of State immigration agent in England for domestic workers, and she has since left to take up her duties there. We have Mr. Vaughan's assurance that the girls will be carefully looked after from the time they leave their homes in the old country until they commence work in the State with their new mistresses and if the arrangements which the Government are now making to this end are carefully carried out, there should be no cause for complaint. As regards the second class of immigrant—the agricultural labourer—arrangements have been perfected whereby he can, provided he is under the age of 40 and otherwise desirable, secure an assisted passage for a purely nominal sum. The procedure is thus explained by the Commissioner:—"Intending employers are required to deposit the sum of £4 for each man that they want, and to guarantee employment on arrival in the State. The payment of £4 includes the cost of transport of the new arrival from Port Adelaide to the farm on which he is to be employed. Neither the employer nor the employe will be asked by the department to sign an undertaking to continue the engagement for any specified time. This will be a matter of arrangement between the two parties. Great care will, however, be exercised by the emigration agent in England when selecting agricultural labourers, and it is hoped that there will be very few cases where they and their employers will wish to part company."

BURDENS OF THE PEOPLE.

In the Legislative Council on Friday, Sir Joseph Carruthers was edified to know, why nothing had been said in the Governor's speech about the abolition of the Upper House.

"Do you want us to mention it?" jocularly queried Mr. Flowers.

The Labour Party, said Sir Joseph Carruthers, could make its profession outside about what it was going to do when it got into power, but when it went in it developed that habit of bad government—forgetfulness. Referring to the speech, he first of all dealt with the proposal regarding the referenda. They were told that Parliament would be invited to reconsider the referenda verdict, and to discuss the question of a satisfactory adjustment of the functions of the Federal and State Parliaments. Practically, it was proposed to ask the other Parliaments of Australia, as well as that of this State, voluntarily to hand over to the Federal Government three-fourths of the subjects the people absolutely declined to give by enormous majorities. In his experience he had never known a more glaring example of inability of men to understand constitutional questions. After the verdict given by the people in five States out of six, they had the Acting Premier of New South Wales for some reason suggesting the giving away of three-fourths of what was refused the Federal Government behind the backs of the people. If the State Parliament chose to be absolutely devoid of a sense of propriety in handing over all company legislation, monopolies legislation, and extended industrial legislation without a referenda of the people, it was prepared to betray the people of the State by a subversion of the glorious principle of the referenda which the Labour Party had for many years stood by. If it could remit three-fourths why not the whole, and so snap its fingers at the verdict of the people? He spoke as no unfriendly critic of the Government. His partisan days were at an end, and he wished the Government success in every direction consistent with the interests which were entrusted them by the country. There was now a Labour Government in power in the Commonwealth, and a Labour Government in power in the State, both proposing new and heavy taxation. When the people had to maintain the proposed huge army and navy, meet the cost of constructing trans-continental railway, and carry out the policy of the Labour Government of New South Wales, pay the progressive land tax, heavier duties at the Customs, increased progressive income-tax, stamp duties and extra charges all round, he left it to some one who possessed a greater power of prophecy than he, to tell whether he contemplated the future without dread and alarm. During the crisis through which this country passed at the time of the great bank failures and periods of drought and low prices, the people were never loaded up to the extent which these Governments proposed to load them now. The prospect of the people maintaining themselves and carrying on their undertakings restricted and crippled by overloads of taxation might very well be contemplated with doubt and anxiety. It was impossible permanently to alter the financial policy of the country in prosperous times, and expect it to be successful when the inevitable change arrived. He commended the proposition to consolidate the land laws, but university reform was not needed.

FEDERAL LAND TAX.

The Federal Land Tax Department has found that many people are anxious as to the time after service of assessment notices in which they may lodge appeals. The bulk of the assessment notices were issued on April 21 and 22, and those stated that objections or appeals must be lodged not later than May 21. The Commissioner (Mr. G. A. McKay) to-day said where it could be shown that notices were not received until several days later than April 21 or 22, he will accept objections or appeals if lodged within 30 days of the date of receipt of the assessment. In the case of assessments issued after April 22, the delay in the issue was due to the returns affected having been lodged late under the permission of the Commissioner or his deputies. In these cases the notices are stamped with the date of issue. The Commissioner says the period for lodging objections in these cases will be 30 days after the receipt of the notice, but this concession does not affect the final date, June 21, for payment of the tax.

The Federal Land Tax Deputy Commissioner for South Australia stated on Tuesday, that he had received 1,693 taxable returns from landowners in South Australia, and had written 1,585 assessments, so about 100 had yet to be dealt with. A great deal of work has been involved in the preparation of the assessment, and all those at present incomplete are awaiting special information asked for from the taxpayers. The most difficult returns to be decided are those relating to trust estates and leases between primary and secondary taxpayers. In addition to the 1,693 taxable returns, the Deputy Commissioner has received 2,054, returns relating to estates of less than £5,000 unimproved value. These have been examined, but have not been dealt with finally. It has been arranged that taxpayers shall have

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN INDIA.

Warning Against Undue Economy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The *Standard* urges that in view of the serious risks involved, any reductions in the expenditure on the Indian Army should be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

Referring to Sir Fleetwood Wilson's statement that Sir O'Moore Creagh had expressed his intention to reduce unnecessary expenditure, this paper points out that Sir O'Moore had but recently succeeded a distinguished soldier whose aim, during the previous seven years, had been to get the utmost value for the money spent.

SPANISH TROOPS FOR MOROCCO.

Threatened Disturbance at Larache.

MADRID, JUNE 4.

The Government has despatched a cruiser-transport carrying two hundred Colonial infantry to Larache, as the result of threatened disturbances there.

[Larache or El Arish, on the north-west coast of Morocco, is the principal port for Fez.]

BLACK AND WHITE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Final Settlement must be Tackled.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Speaking at Smithfield, Orange Free State, General Hertzog, the Union Minister of Justice, spoke against the Immigration Bill, the economic need of which, he said, remained to be proved. South Africa's first consideration was to provide for the poor whites. The final settlement of the relations between the white and the coloured populations would have to be tackled immediately.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Mr. Taft on Farmers' Opposition.

CHICAGO, JUNE 4.

Continuing his speech here, President Taft attributed the principal opposition to the Reciprocity Agreement to the lumber and paper interests. Their antagonism had been manufactured to appear as representing the farming industry of the United States.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Minister for Finance, writes to the papers, deploring the dragging in of the Reciprocity Agreement with America, into British party politics.

Mr. Fielding reproves British statesmen for indulging in criticisms of a Dominion Government, which were not justified by facts and which, in any case, might have been left to the Opposition in the Dominion. Such attacks, says Mr. Fielding, do not tend to promote mutual confidence, essential to Imperial unity. He corrects the statement made by Lord Selborne that this is the first time a part of the Empire will enjoy preferential treatment not shared by the rest and quotes five previous cases.

TURCO-GREEK FRONTIER TROUBLE.

Four Soldiers Killed.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Following on several collisions on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, in which soldiers have been killed on both sides, it is semi-officially announced at Athens that a sharp fusillade has taken place between the soldiers on the Turco-Greek frontier as a result of which four Turkish soldiers were killed.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATHLETIC CLUB.

To be Erected in Wembley Park.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The scheme for the Public School Athletic and Residential Club has been completed. The site chosen is Wembley Park. It is hoped that the Club will be open in January next. Headmasters of public schools are giving their support to the scheme and sending contributions.

THE POLO CUP.

No Change in Either Team.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.

Mr. "Larry" Waterbury has recovered from his attack of tonsilitis, and there will be no change in either team to-day.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 4.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left at 6 p. m. for Bombay, with the English mails of May 26th.

The steamer "India" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

PLOT AGAINST SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Dynamite and Bombs Discovered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Forty kilos of dynamite and apparatus for the manufacture of bombs have been discovered in the District of Kosprueluo near the railway of the Sultan's route for his Macedonian tour, on which he starts to-day.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Autonomy Proclaimed by Mildites.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The *Times* correspondent at Cettinge states that the Mildites, the most powerful of the Albanian tribes, who remained neutral upto the present, have attacked the Turkish garrison at Alessio, proclaimed Albanian autonomy and appointed a provisional Government.

THE VICTOR EMMANUEL MEMORIAL.

Nine English Veterans Present.

ROME, JUNE 5.

Nine survivors of Garibaldi's English legion were prominent in yesterday's celebrations at the inauguration of the monument to King Victor Emmanuel the Second, carrying Union Jacks, which was the only foreign flag present. They were heartily cheered. The King inspected them, saluted the flag and shook hands with them.

THE ABNORMAL HEAT IN ENGLAND.

Many Deaths Reported.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The heat tragedies continue. This is a record Whitsuntide, over eighty in the shade having been registered.

There have also been many drowning fatalities.

BAD CHARACTERS IN CALCUTTA.

Police Scour a District.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

With a view to an effective check on burglaries, the Calcutta Police formulated a plan to make a night raid for the arrest of old offenders and suspicious characters. A plan was concerted and a certain area was demarcated for the operation. On Sunday night, a force of police, composed of twelve inspectors, twenty-four head constables and one hundred and fifty constables, under the direction of Superintendent Aldridge placed a cordon round the selected area and began operations, which resulted in the arrest of 46 homeless, bad and suspicious characters. Similar trials will be made in other areas of the town.

LATER.

Of the forty-six old offenders and bad characters arrested on Sunday, twenty were sent up for trial on charges of bad livelihood and loitering. On another section of the town twenty bad characters were arrested and they will as well be put on trial. In other parts of the town these wholesale arrests have had immediate effect, as no case of burglary has been reported in the town since.

A BUFFALO RUNS LOOSE.

Five Persons Seriously Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 5.

This morning, while a consignment of buffaloes were being landed from the "Zira" which arrived from Mergui, one escaped and ran wild, injuring five men. A Cainaman had his left arm badly gored, a sweeper who had a child in his arms was next knocked down, the latter receiving abrasions; then a little boy was thrown over. The animal then went on the golf maidan and knocked over a sepoy breaking his arm. When nearing Government House, the animal was shot after badly goring another sepoy of the 93rd Burmans on his right side and thigh. This sepoy and the sweeper are in a bad condition.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.

One Person Reported Dead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 5.

The *Tribune* publishes a report from a correspondent at Lakhel, District Meanwali, of an alleged assault by a policeman resulting in the death of one person and serious injury to two others. On the evening of 1st June an altercation took place between a policeman and a Hindu shopkeeper on a trifling matter. The policeman went to the Chowki and brought with him about two dozen policemen armed with guns and lathies. They are reported to have assaulted two Hindus who received serious injuries and a Mahomedan blind man who was standing near by succumbed to the injuries the next day. One of the Hindus assaulted is lying in a precarious condition. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police. The Deputy Commissioner has telegraphed to the Punchayat promising thorough enquiry.

MOUNTAINEERS IN INDIA.

To Ascend Kanchinjunga.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

Mr. Carl Wilhelm Rubanson, a Norwegian mountaineer, is at present staying in Calcutta. In 1907, he, with another Norwegian mountaineer, Mr. Monard, climbed Mount Kabra, a mountain with an altitude of twenty-four thousand feet situated to the left of Kanchinjunga. The height attained was twenty-three thousand, nine hundred feet. He has done much in Norway, Switzerland and the Lake District in England.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Indian Daily News*, Mr. Rubenson explained the difficulties in mountain-climbing in India. First of all there is the great height, then the difficulty of breathing, then comes the difficulty of getting good and reliable cookies and guides, and lastly there is the danger of avalanches. Mr. Rubenson intends to stay in India for some time. His programme is at present to climb Kanchinjunga, but the exact date of his departure has not been settled. Many things have to be arranged, and, further, Mr. Rubenson is awaiting the arrival of a mountaineer friend of his who will accompany him in his attempt to ascend the mountain. He believes that the journey will take about two months and his starting point will be Darjeeling. Mr. Rubenson has been fortunate in getting some good advice at the Alpine Club from such well-known mountain-climbers as Mr. Douglas Freshfield, Dr. Longstaffe and Mr. Mumm. He has been presented with a Norwegian flag by the King of Norway, which he intends planting on the highest point which he may reach on Kanchinjunga. Mr. Rubenson is accompanied by his accomplished wife who takes a very great interest in her husband's enterprises.

THE ABOR MURDERS.

Previous Agreement Recalled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

It would be interesting to note, in connection with the recent Abor Outrage, 50 years ago in the end of November 1851, that the Meyong Abors attacked and plundered a village in British territory and that preparations were being made to take military command of the Abor country when the tribe sought friendly relations and agreements were drawn up with them—one with the Meyong Abors, one with the Kebang Abors and the third with the Dihang Dibar Abors. The British Government was represented by Major H. S. Bivas, Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur and Agent to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier.

Among the articles of the agreement the following will be interesting:—To keep up a police band to prevent marauders from resorting to the plains for sinister purposes and to enable them to take measures for arresting any offenders, the British Government agreed to pay 100 iron hoes, 30 maunds of salt, 80 bottles of rum, 2 seers of opium, 2 seers of tobacco to Meyong Abors; 30 maunds of salt, 40 bottles of rum, 4 maunds of tobacco or Rs. 28 for tobacco, 28 iron hoes, 2 seers of opium to Kebang Abors; and 100 iron hoes, 40 maunds of salt, 100 bottles of rum, 2 maunds of tobacco, to Dihang Abors.

A MUTINY MEMORIAL AT LUCKNOW.

For the 93rd of Sutherland Highlanders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 5.

In the grounds of Sikander Bagh, facing the breach made by the advancing troops coming to the relief of the Residency, a monument of Cornish granite has been built to the gallant 93rd Highlanders who fell in the storming of the fortified Bagh. The inscription runs: "Erected by their comrades, past and present, in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, who fell during the suppression of the Mutiny in India in 1857." Then follows a list of officers killed in the action.

MURDER OF A COOK.

Private Cowan on Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 5.

The trial of Private Hugh Cowan of the Black Watch Regiment for the murder of a cook at Lucknow on the 15th February, during the Highland gathering there, commenced to-day at the Allahabad High Court Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Tudball presiding.

The Government Advocate, in opening the case, briefly described the incident, from which it appears that the Regiment had come from Sialkote for the gathering and had brought their cooks, including the deceased named Meah. At about 10 p. m. one of the cooks was awakened by a noise. He aroused the others and they went and saw the dead body of their comrade lying on the ground with the head smashed in. A report was made and a tent-peg was found close by with a mark of blood on it. The accused, who was about the place, was heard to say, "It is me done that," meaning it was presumed the murder. There were marks of blood on his boots and on his clothes and he was arrested. There were no eye-witnesses nor could any motive be assigned. The evidence is mainly based on the conduct and state of the accused after the occurrence. Several witnesses were examined to-day.

CALCUTTA DRINKING WATER.

Shortage of Supply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The ratepayers of Calcutta and their representatives on the Corporation are still loud in their complaints regarding the supply of filtered water in the town. The people are suffering much from want of water, especially in this the hottest season of the year, and are not satisfied with the replies and assurances given by the Chairman of the Corporation.

At next Wednesday's meeting of the Corporation, a resolution will be moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into questions relating and incidental to the supply of filtered water from the Tallah elevated reservoir. Notice has also been given of a number of questions on the subject to be asked at the meeting. In the meantime, the Bengal Government has sanctioned the installation of an additional pumping station at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,98,970.

MASHOBRA IN MAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

PEOPLE from Calcutta are not nearly so happily situated as their friends from the Sister City of Bombay as regards Hill Stations. The nearest to Calcutta is Darjeeling, nearly a 24 hours' journey. Simla and Mussoorie and some of the smaller Himalayan stations two nights and often two days away.

Simla! Simla is a singularly beautiful town but it is a "Town". Simla from April till November is a place of pretty muslins, dashing rickshaws, red robed peons and frivolities enough to insatiate the most frivolous. And work and work and work for those that are set in authority and those sitting beneath them. Bombay is fortunate in having country stations within a few hours' journey to offer her tired and change-needing people.

Khandala, Mahableshwar, Poona, Nasik, are all rural enough to supply the pleasant change from the City.

Simla is perched like Humpty Dumpty on top of a wall. The wall is narrow and its sides are steep. There is a drop of 1,000 feet on either side, within places a declivity that varies from a wooded slope to a bare precipice. The bungalows seem to be slipping off the hill-side. Even the big hotels are built in this fashion, and visitors mount or descend flights of steps and go through perilous adventures to get their dinner in the main building.

At the backs of the houses the hill often rises sheer, and in front one nearly tumbles down a precipice by looking out of the window.

The bungalows are pretty and often roomy. In spite of tin roofs and broad verandahs it is evident the design has come from an English brain, filled with a reverence for the thatched cottage and rose gardens of the old country. Pretty gardens are cut in the hillsides—and nearly every house possesses a well-made tennis-court, guarded with high netting and rails.

Walking and riding at first seem to be indulged in at the risk of one's life. In Simla the main roads are well kept and broad. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor are however the only privileged carriage-folk—and the mail-tonga—the rest of the world use rickshaws or ride.

From the main ridge upon which Simla stands, run a few secondary ribs, spreading out from the centre one like the limbs of a star-fish; and upon one of these groins, stretching north, the road to Mashobra runs along the hillside for six miles into the country.

Mashobra has a hotel, and a village or bazaar street, in which are a few dingy native shops. In a squalid corner the post office stands out like a rosy cheeked white pinafored Sunday school child among the muddy surroundings.

A few villas perched about in their own grounds here and there complete Mashobra. The most important of these is "The Retreat," the Viceroy's country house, and crowns the summit of the hill nestling in lovely woods.

Here, it is possible to be as rural and countrified as one can desire. Paths lead away to the woods, but only one which comes from Simla and leads on past Mashobra another six miles to Naldara is important enough for the rickshaw to venture along. At Naldara, a little Cup in the hills are the weelsh of golf links, where busy Simla takes a picnic week-end occasionally.

To come from the city in the plains to such a spot as this Mashobra, is refreshment to the body and soul unequalled.

On a hot April evening at Howrah, when we find ourselves trying to hide from our less fortunate friends, a too gleeful goodbye as we leave them to get what coolness they can from the busy electric fans, and whirls in motors round the maidan, or such artificial breezes as make life liveable in the city, we comfort ourselves with the anticipation of the cool airs and snowy peaks ahead.

During the hot night and day, till evening comes, the railway carriage must be kept closed. Towards five o'clock the shutters can be opened which enables us to see the passing countryland that we know so little. The Land of India. We pass through miles and miles and miles of bare, brown, baked soil, and endless paths running from goodness knows where, to goodness knows where.

One cannot help wondering where are the feet who wore those paths; it seems they must have tramped with little apparant object than to tramp. The colour of India, of its cities and towns at least, is lost here in one boundless extent of drab, as league after league the face of the land remains the same. The impression of India and of the teeming life in the towns is totally annulled, as the amazing extent of brown land flies past.

There is never a road, just an unsteady track of dust through the jungle takes the place of the turnpike of the old country. Occasionally a village is seen, a piteous cluster of mud walls, daubed around the sides of a thick pond in the bare earth.

As evening closes in the light becomes softer and more colour appears in the landscape, the trees become greener, some with new red budding tips. The dry grasses of the jungle even vary in their browns and greys.

Presently in the open a herd of lovely deer throw up their heads and stand watching us fly past, one stately black-buck hardly deigning to lift his head loaded with gorgeous spiral horns.

We surprise a mischievous company of monkeys at play—chattering and screaming to each other, squatting on the ground, or swinging along from drooping branches.

Two or three flocks of black and white storks we see at intervals, solemnly standing together all facing the same way like a class of school children. Sometimes a pair of tall adjutants pass by. These stately birds are always in couples, the pink and grey of their plumage blending with the soft lights of the evening.

Presently a flare, and a "bevy" of peahens soar heavily over a near cactus hedge, whilst the regal master of the harem struts with a languid air, not even deigning to ruffle a feather of his gorgeous drooping tail for us. However we see in the next half hour, so many of him and his fellows, that never again shall I treat them with such regard.

Presently darkness, and another long hot night and then the morning and Kalka. We are at the foot of the mountains. "The Hills"—None but English people would have applied such a term to the range of highest mountains in the world. These seemingly unending monsters. Everything in India should be spelt with capital letters—in capital letters. The PLAINS, the MOUNTAINS, the POVERTY the WEALTH—the beauty, the squalor. It is a continent of extremes; its mountains the loftist in the world, its plains extend in a dead flat for endless thousands of square miles. Months of absolute draught are followed by unceasing rain. There is nothing in the land that is temperate. After the rain gigantic crops and acres of emerald rice fields transform the brown land.

The mountains before us at Kalka rise in huge masses of wall, but the road and railway make their way for 50 miles, up the hills, and round the smaller mountain sides, which stand as out-posts to Simla. The scene is always changing. Bare Mountains, rough boulders and stones sparsely covered with bushes and gnarled cactus, change suddenly to a grassy slope with pine trees and wild roses. When we at last reach Simla and see the little houses climbing up hill-side and looking over the abyssmal khud we really wonder at the hand of man among the mountains. The journey by train from plain to pinnacle takes about five and a half hours; by road, with many changes of horses, about eight hours.

In Lord Dalhousie's day there was but a path to be carried up by, and coolies provided by Native States toiled up the tracks with goods on their backs.

On the road to Mashobra the first view of the distant snows is seen over a sea of brown peaks. Far away where the earth ends the sky begins from a crescent of snow clad mountain tops.

The cool air, as one has mounted higher and higher, blows away the feeling of fatigue, and delight and pleasure to the eye take the place of all bodily tiredness. And we are to live and drink this in for many days. The many hundreds of miles we have traversed are indeed repaid.

Do you like India?

The rather inane question to me is so often asked, and to which it is impossible to reply with a monosyllable.

The answer depends less on the person than on the place where he is cast. The different kinds of interest, work and sport, and the different conditions of the climate, of degrees, of comfort and the reverse are incalculable.

Do you like Ferozepore, Madras or Mashobra? India is everything and nothing, and everything in between. There are places ideal as this. Fit for the gods! places where life is barely endurable.

Climate chiefly—Yet no one asks do you like the climate of India?

Here we may answer "Yes"—at Mashobra in the month of May.

Here we may sit on the crags amongst the pines, and look over the gorge at our feet and the golden mountain rising beyond, and beyond again, over many brown, blue and tinted mountain tops to the snows.

The eternal ever-changing snows!

To-day cold hard peaks against the sapphire of the sky, to-morrow glinting diamonds through a purdah blue veil—then they seem an opal chain, carved round the neck of the peninsular, and a thousand different aspects appear of the same scene. Sometimes a soft still haze grows up in the noon-day between them and us, and the eye has as horizon the brown hill close by, which yesterday saw sharp crystal peaks 200 miles away; and even the gorge into which yesterday we could see till it was an inch across is now full of this hazy heath. Another day—the grey mist is gathered and spread with an unseen hand over the mountain obscuring the earth and sky, one peers through the curtain and it is as impenetrable as the hands that lifted it, and yet wait—a break and there is a sudden tunnel through the cloud, and we catch for one second, a glimpse of the beyond.

"The purple plains are spread below;
"The sun has kissed the clouds away;
"The gossamer is all aglow;
"Lift we our voice in praise to-day."

These hills were covered with snow not long ago—then came the rhododendron time. Colour appeals to everyone. The heather hill to the Scot, the blossom orchard to the Devonian the Emerald green of their homely land to Ireland—but so few have their eyes rejoiced with the regal robes of the Himalayas. There is nothing in Europe so grand.

The Maharattas have a story that in the old days a party of their scouts mistook a forest for the scarlet of British troops and rode as if Birnam wood were come to Dunsinane.

Later when all is warm and spring, white violets peep through the pine needles and strawberry blossoms shew their round white faces. The cuckoo sings—white clematis and the wild white rose come creeping over the black thorny bare bushes in turn. Maidenhair and lady ferns carpet the shady glades and deep crevasses. Sitting on the steep hill side, the silvery pine needles wave too and fro in the glimmering light when the wind comes up over the hill to stir them.

"I saw you blow the birds about
And toss the clouds across the sky
"I saw you push I heard you call"
I could not see yourself at all.

Here it comes in playful gusts up the valley, with the rustle of silk over the deodars—The trees first whisper, then sing, then shout, as the wind kisses each tip top bough gives a pirouette and wafts away over the brow of the hill and leaves—silence.

It is like the flight of an army of unseen wings.

But no birds sing—though the woods are peopled with them. The mina chatters, the koel screams. Tits fuss through the bushes. A bird answering to our English thrust trills away his few notes—he repeats them twice always to assure you that they are never a fluke. Wood pigeons' coos echo through the woods, the crow-pheasant bubbles liquidly in dry places, with a sound like falling water in the pleasure dome of Xanandu from the bath of one of Kubla Khan's Princesses. The coppersmith taps his metal rail all day, and the dove moans with Vedic melancholy.

Brown tailless monkeys come silently down the hillside from bush to bush, and sometimes in our woodland walks a shower of twigs, bounce down over our heads and a few grey lungurs go swinging past. They always look so well groomed, their thick coats are glossy grey and their black faces set off with the whitest of tufts.

In Mashobra as in other Himalayan stations, natives of a very different type are to be met than those that people the plains. But for the brown skin many would be handsome and the peasants of few countries can surpass the Indian hillman in the undoubted dignity of his mien and carriage. Many might be swarthy Italians or sun-tanned Spaniards, their skins are so fair and their cheeks ruddy and of en a pair of grey blue eyes look out from the fair brown face, which give them an extraordinarily sharp intelligent look.

To the Sipi Fair held near Mashobra, many of these fine stalwart fellows come accompanied by their lady folk. Such almond eyes, such noble brows, fine straight noses and regal carriage do most of these women possess. They come striding over the hills from far and near in their holiday clothes, many of them as tall and fine as their stalwart husbands. The women dressed in velvet "Jhodpores" of violet or crimson chiefly, flowery muslin, shirts hanging loose, velvet or embroidered waistcoats generally open with hanging silver fastenings and their hair entirely covered with orange or purple squares tied like the Italian women's handkerchief and loaded with circlets and rings across their foreheads in their ears and noses, on their ankles and up their arms to above the elbow.

In contrast to these there are the little squat people, who are in no way dignified and who no doubt must seek ancestry among the aboriginal tribes of the country.

There also are Mongolians, and cheery dirty folk from Thibet, who have come from some lost places across the hills, who speak of their home as thirty days' distant, and who have tramped every foot of the way along the Hindustan-Thibet Road one sees it from here, and it is indeed a strange thing to have seen. The Hindustan-Thibet Road to have walked on it is to have been on one of the highways of the world.

From here but a grey horizontal line scratched upon the brown mountain-side. Like a high water mark it can be followed along the clefts and round the bluffs—this road along which men were toiling before Rome was built.

It begins here where we stand—Where does it end? In front of us is the long semi-circle of snow capped mountains—The peaks to the North look over Kashmir. Those to the East throw their shadow on Thibet—an unbroken view across the wide horizon ahead.

The actual highway is poor enough but it leads to the beyond—where will one's imagination not soar?

It is but a narrow path, precipice to the left, sheer towering rock to the right, no highway such as we call the King's Highway. Only men on foot and mules and goats and donkeys can travel along it. This is the way from Asia to India. Should the sign-post be there, that is how it would direct us.

Compared to it a Roman way in Britain is a thing of yesterday.

The supernatural dreariness of this path is its most holding fascination. On it goes—further farther, higher higher up to the mountain passes.

Stone rises upon stone—in vain propitiation of the gods—at the summits of the way. It is easy to understand the superstitious awe of the Thibetans.

Many of their hours are spent in mountain passes. Many lifetimes spent in savage wildernesses of rock and cavern.

Gnomes haunt the peaks and passes and cause avalanches, and breathe out the "la-drute." Whistling grey figures, unsubstantial as the mist hover round the rocks. An hour spent alone in these places in daylight would leave a deep impression, a night would unhinge materialism.

Thunder and lightning in these gorges must be but the anger of the gods. Think of the soul here overtaken by death, to be torn and snatched by fiery demons with fierce talons—death among the passes. Can one imagine the soul passing away smoothly as in the peaceful woodlands, in this terror-haunted world.

It is pleasant to sit on the mountain ledge here amidst the fragrant pines trees, and watch the kites sweep over the valley. Far away in the hills under the snow are many footsteps, a tramp on the lonely road.

Ah, it is good to be here.

The folded valley below us, everywhere the sun shines, as one may count on it shining the greater part of the year.

The people here have a large measure of peace, few needs, and a simple standard of living. They tend their little black cows, their sturdy goats. They are now cutting in handfuls with small hand sycles, the red golden barley for their granaries. It grows in carefully prepared little ridge-fields, mounting one above the other, up the steep hill side, often only a few feet broad. Their home is a clean sunlight mud-basked or whitewashed hut; green leaves are their table service—a mat or a charpoy and a few scrupulously cleaned and burnished vessels their furniture. They are happy with a place to sleep soundly in and to awake ever day to the stillness and peace of the woods and forests.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 19.

THE TOURNAMENT.

THE thirty-second Royal Naval and Military Tournament, which was opened by his Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught, had the usual dress rehearsal in the presence of an enthusiastic audience, mainly composed, as in former years of school-children.

But the most interesting event in connection with this year's tournament the visit of his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor has arranged. It is understood that when the Emperor, who takes the keenest possible interest in everything connected with military affairs, heard that the Royal Naval and Military Tournament would open its doors during his Imperial Majesty's stay in London, he at once expressed a desire to pay it a visit and witness the performance. Arrangements were at once made, and the whole of the Royal party now at Buckingham Palace will honour the tournament with their presence. The tournament in a unique performance of its kind. No other army in the world produces any similar entertainment for its civilian compatriots, and General Codrington and his committee are to be congratulated on the honour now being accorded to them of producing their programme before the keenest and most competent military critic in Europe. A special programme is being prepared for the occasion, and his Imperial Majesty will see much that is certain to interest him deeply.

It is to be hoped that it will be made clear to the Emperor that the tournament is not altogether a mere show, but that it is in variety a tournament, where contests in skill-at-arms is daily carried on, and where the most expert figures in the Army, with all arms except the rifle, are annually chosen. This aspect of the great military exhibition at Olympia will not be apparent to his Majesty, as, of course, the skill-at-arms contests must naturally be suspended during the progress of the more spectacular part of the daily programme.

And now as to the tournament itself. It may at once be stated that Colonel Wallis King and his staff have arranged a programme which is in every respect worthy of the Coronation year. There are many new features, and the old favourite events, without which no tournament would be complete, are presented in a fresh and more attractive guise. The setting of the entertainment is entirely new. The arena has been transformed into an ancient Tudor tilt-yard. Embattled walls, beyond which the tops of green woods appear, surmount the galleries, and the ends of the arena are filled with marvellously faithful representations of old stone towers, although they are but painted canvas. The necessary "supers" in the ring have exchanged their wonted kakhi or scarlet for the fine Tudor caps, green jerkins, and scarlet hose, and the scene presents a very interesting old world appearance.

Although opening performance was only in the nature of a final rehearsal the different events were given with a snap and "go" greatly superior even to the high standard of previous years. There was no sign of delay or drag in the entertainment and the speeding up which Colonel King has introduced adds enormously to the interest of the entertainment. Perhaps a little of the success of the performance was due to the admirable audience. It was one to put any performers on their mettle. The whole-hearted enjoyment and enthusiasm of the little spectators was an infectious thing and anyone who really wishes to enjoy the tournament should try to see it on the children's day. Even the officials and old stagers who have been attending the tournament for generations catch a little of the thrilled delight of the innocent youngsters. Over 6,000 young people, including 2,100 Boy Scouts, with the Chief Scout, General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell himself in command, were present. The Boy Scouts were drawn up in the arena to begin with, and, in response to the call of their chief, gave three rousing cheers for General Codrington and the committee, after which they filed away in very disciplined fashion to their allotted places.

The performance began with a naval field-gun display by men of the Royal Navy. Desperate is the only word which fittingly describes the energy and speed with which the bluejackets handled the guns, hurled them across ravines with the aid of the flimsiest of apparatus, and dashed at headlong speed through a very daring and interesting display. Following this came an exhibition of jumping, by men of the Riding Establishment, Royal Artillery, Woolwich. The gunners rode stripped saddles, and under the direction of Captain and Riding Master D. Ahearne, R.H.A., gave as fine a display of horsemanship as one could wish to see. It was all but a part of the actual training of young non-commissioned officers qualifying as rough-riders, but it is a "turn" which will delight the German Emperor. "B. B." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, pseently stationed at St. John's-wood, gave a wonderful musical drive. The pace is tremendous, and the intricacy and daring of some of the evolutions are enough to make nervous onlookers hold their breath in terror. Artillery driving is one branch of military work in which the Royal Horse Artillery can give any gunners in the world a long start and a beating, and Major Monkhouse's drivers give an exhibition which will be a revelation to those who have only seen what is done in foreign armies. Incidentally, it will go far towards breaking with envy and despair the heart of every Territorial horse or field gunner who finds his way to Olympia.

The musical double ride by the 1st Life Guards is a very beautiful and delightful item, and shows what care and skill can do in the training of horses. Most admirable also is the display of physical training by a class from the Army Headquarters Gymnasium at Aldershot and the "drab" tent-pegging by soldiers whose "make-up" and bearing reach the height of art furnishes a very pleasant and amusing interlude.

The pageant with which the entertainment concludes worthily fulfils its title, "Heroes of British History." It is a good pagean, full of colour and movement and presenting a story packed with romantic and historic interest. Most of the great names in our "rough island history" from Alfred the Lawgiver down to the period of the great struggle with Napoleon the First, are represented in the motley throng. A flood of historical associations is awakened at the famous men who have made England, Saxons and Normans, sailors and soldiers and patriots, file across the arena, to be joined at the close by representatives of the Army and Navy, which to-day so worthily sustain the traditions of the past. It is a fitting finale to a tournament that rivals or even surpasses the best of its forerunners, and which is certain to attract vast crowds to Olympia during the next two weeks.

CENTENARY OF ALBUERA.

In celebration of the centenary of the battle of Albuera, one of the most important of the Peninsular War, the trooping of the colour was carried out on Tuesday, by three battalions, stationed in Dublin, of regiments which took a leading part in the war 100 years ago—the 1st Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, and 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. A large crowd gathered in Phœnix Park to witness the ceremony, which took place in the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess of Aberdeen, Sir N.G. Lyttelton, Commander-in-Chief, and other distinguished officers. The Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief were received by the battalions drawn up in line with fixed bayonets, and a Royal salute was given to his Excellency, who arrived on horseback in civilian dress, wearing his insignia as Master of the Knights of St. Patrick. Lord Aberdeen afterwards addressed the troops, and commented on the singular and auspicious circumstance that after the passing of a complete century the same three regiments were standing shoulder to shoulder to join in the worthy commemoration of valiant forebears.

At Aldershot, the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, the youngest of the unit of the City of London Regiment, revived the custom of calling the roll of the men killed in the battle of Albuera. This was done at noon by the adjutant, at the head of the battalion, after the regimental colour had been trooped. The ceremony attracted great attention, the Corunna parade-ground, where it took place, being surrounded by a deeply-interested crowd, among whom were many old members of the regiment, including Colonels Hope and Sparks, two Crimean veterans. Major-General Sir Geoffrey Barton took the salute. The 2nd and 4th Battalions, Middlesex Regiment, held combined sports, and regarded the day as a holiday, the battle being that in which they gained the highest honours and earned the name of "Diehards."

TURKISH MOBILISATION TESTS.

The Turkish Ministry of War has lately given an illustrations of the promptitude with which the Turkish reserve can be mobilised and transported to any probable theatre of war. As is well known, it is intended to hold a great review at Prishtina on the occasion of the approaching visit of the Sultan to that town in the course of his tour through Macedonia. The Ministry of War accordingly decided to make an experiment with the Angora Redif Division to find out in what time it could be mobilised and transferred to the frontiers of Montenegro, Bulgaria, or Greece.

Two and a half days were allowed for the assembling and equipment of the troops, who were then despatched by battalions in twelve successive trains. The first of these twelve battalions left Angora on Wednesday morning (May 3), taking with it baggage, ammunition, and some twenty pack-horses. It reached the station of Haidar Pasha the same night, and embarked at eight a.m. on Thursday, on the transport Reshid Pasha for Salonika, where it arrived at three p.m. on Friday. About midnight, the battalion started by rail for Prishtina, where it arrived on Saturday evening accomplished the journey from Angora to Prishtina in eighty-six hours. The other battalions followed at regular intervals, making rather better time than the first. This experiment has shown that, leaving out of account the two and a half days allowed for mobilisation and equipment, Turkey is able to place her Anatolian troops on the frontiers of Montenegro, Bulgaria, or Greece, in from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 days—a result considered by the military authorities as highly satisfactory.

GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

THE following notification has been issued by the Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday the 27th June, at 5 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entree are requested to bring with them a good-sized card with their names clearly written upon it; this card to be delivered to the Military Secretary in order that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

All other civil, naval and military Officers, including retired native officers of the Indian Army, and gentlemen, European and Indian, as well as gentlemen of other nationalities, who have attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor or who desire to attend the Levee for the first time, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Ganeshkhind, Kirkee, before the 22nd June, 1911, after which applications cannot be entertained.

The letter should state the name, place of residence and address in Poona, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

The cards to be presented at the Levee for the public entree will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 25th June 1911, to the address in Poona of the officers and gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee. These same cards will be made use of by the Military Secretary when reading the names to His Excellency the Governor and must consequently be brought to the Levee room. No other name cards will be required.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in morning dress.

Clergymen being university graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of judicial or academical office or status should appear in such robes or gowns.

Indian gentlemen who do not wear European dress should appear in the dress they wear on high ceremonial occasions. They must either wear boots or shoes of European pattern of black polished or patent leather, or must leave their Native shoes outside.

Officers of regiments and batteries are requested to pass His Excellency, by regiment. Each commanding officer of an Indian corps or regiment will, after being presented, take up his position on the left of His Excellency and himself present the native officers of his unit to His Excellency as their turn comes.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the privilege of private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the east door.

Gentlemen who had intended to be present, but have found themselves unable to attend, should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor before, or as soon as possible after, the Levee.

SIR JOHN JACKSON.

Enterprise in Old Worlds.

"Sir John Jackson, the famous contractor, who has in hand works amounting in the aggregate to ten millions sterling, has just returned to London after a visit to several of the more important of his undertakings, more particularly in South Africa and in the east," says the "Evening Standard."

THE ANDES AND GARDEN OF EDEN.

"Sir John's tour lasted six months, during which time he traversed a distance of no less than 55,000 miles and visited, amongst other places, the Garden of Eden, near which, at Hindia, on the Euphrates, a huge dam is being erected at a cost of several millions sterling.

"Amongst the works in which the world-renowned firm of which Sir John Jackson is the head, is at present engaged, are the construction of a railway over the Andes, new naval docks in Spain, the Dover Harbour works, a harbour at Singapore, and the new naval harbour at Simonstown, Cape Colony.

"As an instance of the magnitude of only one of these undertakings, it may be stated that the great railway across the Andes from Arica, in Chili, to La Paz in Bolivia will have a length of over 300 miles and attain an altitude of 12,000 feet. The money voted for the scheme was £3,000,000 sterling.

"Sir John says of the Euphrates dam: 'We already have between 2,000 and 2,500 men employed there, and capital progress has been made. This scheme is one of the most important ever carried out. Hindia is about five miles above Babylon, and the works will result in a large portion of Mesopotamia being irrigated.'

CONQUEST OF THE NILE.

A factory has been erected at Khartoum for the manufacture of fuel from Sudd. The new fuel is to be known as suddite.

"Of all the wonderful things that have happened in the development of the Sudan the utilisation of the almost illimitable swamp areas known as the Sudd region for commercial purposes is by far the most wonderful," says the "Westminster Gazette." "The Sudd is a thick tangle of water plants. The Sudan is a country crammed full of possibilities left to the ingenuity of man to develop. From one end of the country to the other flows the Mother Nile, bearing in its life-giving streams the w

THE REAL KAISER.

William, By the Grace of God.

"Looking upon myself as the Instrument of the Lord."—Kaiser at Kooningsberg, August 25, 1910.

There was published some months ago, writes Charles Tower in the "Daily News," a picturesque, and, for ought I know, accurate description of the German Emperor as Squire of Cadinen and Master of Rominten. You were to see a picture of Sir Roger de Coverley in twentieth century dress, a gentleman of the county who has "gone through the whole course of those rural diversions which the country abounds in." "He is now in his fifty-sixth (read "fifty-third") year, cheerful, gay, and hearty; keeps a good house both in town and country; a great lover of mankind. . ." But there the quotation must cease. Can one say of the Kaiser as Addison said of Sir Roger, that "he is rather beloved than esteemed"?

That little sketch of him as Squire of Cadinen was intended, I suppose, to make the whole quotation fit. You saw him go about amongst the peasants and servants of his estate, jovial, interested, enthusiastic. You saw him, spud in hand, and dressed farmer-wise, removing a weed from a flower-bed, inspecting a group of Cadinen cattle, or returning, hat-awave, from a highly successful shooting expedition in Rominten Forest. His wife, you were told, was watching for his return from the window of the hunting-lodge, ready to greet him with congratulations or condolence. In short, the writer tried to take the husband, father, and country gentleman out of the composite picture of William the Second, William by the Grace of God. And I do not think it was a success.

A GREAT PURPOSE.

Hardly anything so strikes one in the career, public and private (so far as the latter is known) of the German Emperor as its purposiveness. Everything that he does is "toil co-operant to an end," and that end, one does not need to be told, is the unification of an Empire which he found little more than a "Zweeksverband," a federation for certain purposes a co-operative society and an association for mutual defence.

There are always varying interests in every state, always the strife of creed and creed, of town and country, of capital and labour; but there are perhaps few countries where these antipathies are so sharply emphasised as in Germany. One need not look only to German particularism properly so-called, to Bavarian, Saxon, and Wurttemberg jealousies, or event to the crazy land-and appointment-hunger of the ill-advised Prussian stalwarts with their claim to "a German Empire of the Prussian nation."

Some time ago I was riding along the Moselle Valley towards noon. Coming to a little village with a solitary inn I tried to obtain food but the inn, the baker's shop, even a little cottage which displayed advertisements of mineral waters and milk was closed. Every soul in the place appeared to be in the little church. It was a Catholic village on a Catholic holiday. But a ferry came from the other side, and before I could half finish a cigarette I was landed by the ferry in the opposite village. Every house was open and every man and woman was about his or her work-a-day business; the woman mostly clearing ground high up amongst the vineyards, the men at work in the village. It was Protestant village and a working day.

AN EMPIRE DIVIDED.

Now, in a country where such exceedingly sharp contrasts exist, there is presented no easy task to the leader who desires to be all things to all men. Then there is the town and country quarrel. It will not have been forgotten that the proposal to connect the industrial and agricultural sections of Prussia by a great canal was the cause for a time of an almost complete breach of relations between the Court and the Eastern agricultural magnates: the Junkers east of Elbe feared a breach in the ring-fence of their privileges and their protective system. And it was still in answer to such particularists, long after Court and country were reconciled, that the Kaiser made his second august speech, the speech at Marienburg, in which he emphasised "the co-operation of the various elements which constitute the strength and greatness of the Fatherland, namely, commerce, shipbuilding, and agriculture." A more remarkable speech on the same lines was that delivered at Munister, in Westphalia, on September 1, 1907, in which the Kaiser expounded the doctrine of religious and economic unity and explained his conception of his own task of unification.

THE IMPERIAL SIR ROGER.

On these lines, then, one can obtain perhaps a clearer general view of his actions. At one time he is the Squire of Cadinen and Master of Rominten lest it should be thought he does not sympathise with the anxieties and pleasures of the farmers, great and small. At another time he is hobnobbing with financial and commercial magnates, with shipping kings and merchant princes. Now he is presenting a crucifix to the monks of Beuron; now receiving and commenting on reports from the Lutheran Superintendents. But Commercial Germany looks askance at his "dallyings with the Junkers," or mocks "his interest in the Coverley ducks," and Agricultural Germany wonders "how soon the Court will just be a congeries of Westphalian nobodies"; Lutheran Prussia regrets the Beuron courtesy, and asks itself what chance there is, in view of "Court favouritism," to combat the influence of the Centre, the Catholic Party in the Reichstag, and the most powerful of all; whilst a few days later, after some attention to a Lutheran community. South Germany demands that "these open disavowals of a part of the nation which is as loyal as any other" shall immediately cease.

Once, in a moment of something like despair, the Kaiser told the Munich poet, Ludwig Ganghofer, that his people did not understand him. It was almost the only confession of personal doubt that passed his lips prior to the disillusionment of 1908? To that we come next.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, the announcement was made that the Kaiser had decided to transfer the Crown Prince to Danzig for a space apparently of two years. Berlin expressed itself as disgusted by the change, because it is an article of public faith that the presence or absence of the Prince from Berlin makes or mars the Berlin season. A Berlin newspaper read the grumblers a lesson which merely made them laugh at what they considered the toadyism of the paper in question. But the "Zukunft," Maximilian Harden's witty magazine, which all society professes to despise, and all society reads, made a suggestion which cannot be far from the truth. It may be, suggested the critic, I give the sense of the articles, that the Kaiser desires to impress upon his son and successor the truth he himself has learned by bitter experience, that the flatteries of courtiers and of the Press of the capital are not cheques upon the nation's love and firm allegiance which can be cashed when the exchequer of popularity is low. It may be that he wants him to understand how different things look out yonder.

It is said that since the events of the autumn of 1908 the Kaiser's views of himself and his vocation have changed. That is, perhaps, hardly the case. His calling remains the same, and his task; but he may have found that the problem of unification is not one that can be solved either by one man's genius or in one man's lifetime. He may have discovered that "to each man his own interests are paramount," and that though men of all creeds and vocations are pleased enough to look up to a figure-head, ready enough to befand a Court which serves for the "Hebung des Fremdenverkehrs," the increase of attraction to foreigners with money to spend, or to chronicle with gusto the energies of a monarch who makes the name of Germany famous throughout the world, and thus indirectly profits German trade, yet in Germany almost less than anywhere else may a monarch interfere, even with the best intentions, in the domestic affairs or domestic quarrels of his people.

That seems to be the position as it stands to-day. That the Kaiser enjoys great personal popularity and affection not only amongst those who come directly in contact with him it would be absurd to deny. "There is such a mirthful cast in his behaviour that he is rather beloved than esteemed (one is able after all to finish the Coverley quotation). "Sir Roger" may even to-day "beautify the inside of his church with texts of his own choosing. He may try his parishioners, at Beuron or Berlin, hassocks and Common Prayer books to make them kneel and join in the responses," but he must never again "call out to one John Matthews in the midst of the service to mind what he is about and not disturb the congregation."

A hurricane has visited the New Hebrides. Ten vessels have been driven ashore and eight lives have been lost, most of the victims being natives.

THE DISORDERS IN PERSIA.

British Warnings.

The official correspondence relating to the disorders in Persia and to the action of Great Britain and Russia which has already been mentioned briefly in our columns, during the past year, was issued in mail week as a Parliamentary Whitepaper. The chief points of interest are the definition of the Anglo-Russian understanding in regard to Persia's relations with other Powers, and, secondly, the circumstances which led to the warning given by England, that unless steps were taken to re-establish order in Southern Persia, his Majesty's Government would actively assist in carrying out this duty.

Early in April, 1310, the British and Russian Ministers in Teheran presented a Note to the Persian Foreign Minister, in which they explained the terms on which the two Powers would recognise Persia's right to borrow money of other parties. The Note said:—

"We have the honour to inform you that England and Russia, while not hampering the rights of nationals of other Powers to purely commercial enterprise in Persia, cannot admit in any case that concessions affecting their political or strategic interests in Persia should be given to the nationals of other foreign Powers."

This was considered by the Persian Government somewhat indefinite; and a second joint note was presented, saying:—

"In view of the difficulty of defining concessions which might injuriously affect their political or strategic interests, the two Powers expect that before granting any concessions for means of communications for telegraphs or harbours to a foreign subject, the Persian Government will enter into an exchange of views with them in order that the political or strategic interests of the two Powers may be duly safeguarded. Any act in contravention of this principle would be regarded as contrary to the tradition of friendship so happily existing between Persian and Russian and Great Britain."

Sir E. Grey thought it would be better not to ask for a reply to this. "I had been led," he wrote, "to hope that the Persian Government had entered upon a policy of greater friendliness, and I was prepared to meet the r advances with encouragement, but a very bad impression will be produced if they insist on sending, quite unnecessarily, an unsatisfactory reply to our very moderate Note." In accordance with Sir E. Grey's wishes, repeated intimations were given that a reply was not wanted; but in spite of this, an answer came.

ATTITUDE OF PERSIA.

In the first paragraph the Persian Foreign Minister declared that his Government would never take steps contrary to courtesy, friendship, or good relations with England and Russia. But any satisfaction to be derived from this assurance was nullified, as Sir George Barclay said, by the passage which follows:

"The Persian Government is obliged to protect its independence and the undoubted rights of freedom possessed by this country. In view of the declarations always so justly made by his Majesty's Government regarding non-interference in Persian affairs, and the observance of this country's independence, the utmost confidence is felt that this view will always be loyally confirmed and upheld, and that no representation will be made which is in contradiction with it."

There, apparently, the matter rests. Disorders in Southern Persia had prevailed, of course, for a considerable time before the date of the first despatches now published. In the middle of April 1910, however, Consul Bill was attacked by bandits on the Isfahad Shiraz road and two India "sowars" of the Isfahan Consular escort were killed. This second outrage on a European official, Mr. Marling remarked in a despatch to Sir Edward Grey, made it imperative for us to take some overt action. The British Consular offices at Bushire, Isfahan, and Shiraz were agreed that no measure we could take would be be effective short of occupation of the roads. Sir E. Grey was evidently reluctant to adopt this course, but he instructed the British Charge d'Affaires to demand a compensation of 5,000 tomans for the murder of the sowars, and to add that we should expect the Persian Government to arrange without further delay for the policing of the roads. Meanwhile, he said, British Consular officers should, as far as possible, avoid travelling in the interior.

TRADE ROUTES UNSAFE.

In the following month our Consul at Shiraz reported that the Isfahan road had been closed for over two months. "The post is robbed with monotonous regularity, and if, by exception, a post gets through safely, it has only to thank the forbearance of the robbers." On July 2, 1910, Mr. Marling wrote as follows to Sir E Grey:—

"I venture to suggest that the time has come when it is necessary to intimate clearly to the Persian Government that the prolonged interruption of British trade is intolerable, and that his Majesty's Government will have to consider what measures they can take themselves to put a stop to it. The circumstances not only warrant, but demand, extremely plain speaking, if we are to bring it home to the ruling classes in Persia that they must put their house in order. For this purpose I would propose that the Persian Government should be informed that if, by the end of September, such a degree of security has not been established on the main trade routes in the South as to permit ordinary caravan traffic to be resumed, his Majesty's Government will take the duty in hand themselves."

Sir E. Grey did not care to commit the country to a policy of intervention on the scale propored. He preferred to insist, in the first instance, on the formation of a body of 1,000 to 1,200 road guards officered by eight or ten officers of the Indian Army, a force analogous to the Cossack Brigade. On October 14 last a Note embodying this proposal was presented to the Persian Government. In his letter to the Foreign Minister, Sir George Barclay said:—

"I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Persian Government to the deplorable insecurity of the roads in Southern Persie.

"Unfortunately my representations have produced no result. So far from there being any improvement, the state of these roads is worse to-day than at any time since the commencement of my mission in Persia."

POLICE ORGANISATION.

The British Minister proceeded to explain the measures contemplated by his Government in the event of Persia failing to provide for the safety of the roads. On November 12 last Sir G. Barclay informed Sardar Assad that unless his Majesty's Government were satisfied that the Persians themselves were taking efficient measures to cope with the disorders, he could hold out no hope of postponing the execution of the scheme. At the same time, he reported to the Foreign Office that it was proposed to employ a number of Swedes to organise the road guards. On this Sir E. Grey remarked,

"Any expressed intention on the part of the Persian Government to engage as officers of proposed police force the nationals of a minor Power must be accepted as an earnest of their sincere desire to see matters mended. We must, however, reserve to ourselves the right to insist that at any moment when we may think the step necessary British Indian officers should be employed."

The Whitepaper ends with the following telegraphic despatch from the British Minister, dated Teheran, December 30, 1910:—

"No robberies on Bushire Isfahan road have been reported since December 5, but latest intelligence is that Sulet, owing to disaffection of his tribesmen, has failed to provide adequate guards or to recover plunder, and that cessation of robberies is due solely to wintry weather.

"Nevertheless, caravans are now passing along main Bushire-Shiraz road, though certain British firms have hesitated to despatch goods by it unless I assured them that Persian Government would be held liable for losses."

NINE PEERAGES CLAIMED.

Eight persons have filed petitions claiming peerages, the dignities sought being an earldom and eight baronies. In each case the petition to the King asking for the termination of the alleged abeyance of a peerage in the petitioner's favour has been referred to the Committee of the Privileges of the Upper Chamber for consideration and report.

Among the claimants is the Duke of Atholl, who seeks to establish his right to the ancient earldom of Oxford, long held by the De Veres. The Barony of Latimer is claimed by Mr. Francis Coutts, of Tiverton, Devon, nephew and heir of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Etheldreda Mary, Lady Petre, widow of the fourteenth baron, has presented a petition for the Barony of Furnivall on behalf of her daughter the Hon. Mary Frances Katherine Petre; Viscount Gage claims the Barony of Dynaunt, and Sir Robert B. S. Wrey that of Fitzwaryn. Lord Gage also claims the dignity of Lord Martin.

AGED CHORISTER.

Windsor Celebrity's Memories.

Seventy-four years ago in mail week, some boy of eight joined the choir of the Royal Chapel at Windsor. Just over a year later he sang at the funeral of King William the Fourth.

In 1841, he saw King Edward the Seventh christened. On March 10, 1863, he was present as a chorister at King Edward's marriage to Queen Alexandra. Next month the novice of 74 years ago will attend, again as a chorister, the coronation of King George the Fifth in Westminster Abbey.

The gentleman in whose unique record these events stand out most notably is Mr. John Foster—a distinguished musician who is now living in active retirement in North London, at the age of 83 years and nine months.

Mr. Foster is alert and vigorous yet—a picturesque figure, grey-eyed, with white hair and moustache, of whom the picture which his son, Mr. Arthur Foster painted for the Royal Academy years ago is still a portrait. In mail week he informed a press representative about some of the historic scenes in which he has played a part.

His father and grandfather were farmers under the Woods and Forests Department, and his power as a vocalist were discovered by the family doctor, who heard the boy singing as he sat on a stile near the farmyard. The doctor introduced him to Doctor (afterwards Sir George) Elvey, the Windsor choirmaster.

"In 1836," said Mr Foster, "we choristers went to the Castle to join the private band. It was then that I saw King William for the first time. The band had been playing a few minutes when the King came in, laid himself at full length on a couch, drew out an enormous pocket-handkerchief—big even for those days—spread it over his face and went to sleep

"King William's funeral was a wonderfully striking affair. It was the last of the night funerals—I forgot the exact hour. The poles and woodwork which had been erected along the route through the Castle grounds to the chapel door were draped and festooned in black and each side, four paces apart, stood men of the Royal Horse Guards Blue with their sparkling breastplates, every man holding aloft a flambeau.

"Inside the chapel were more men, carrying wax lights; and we choristers, together with the boys of the Chapel Royal, who came down from London, carried wax tapers.

"It has been said that no one who is not a member of the Royal Household has ever been in the Royal vault. Well, I have; for next morning I was invited by an official to go down. One thing that struck me was that, whereas the velvet on the coffin of King George IV. was rotten and decayed, that on the coffin of George III. looked almost new.

ROYAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

"About 1841 or 1842, Queen Victoria sent a message to Dr. Elvey, asking him to bring Little Foster up to sing two solos. Mendelssohn had sent over the score of his new oratorio 'St. Paul,' and Prince Albert wanted to hear the solos 'Jerusalem' and 'I will sing of Thy great mercies.' I was a good reader, but Dr. Elvey arranged that I should see the solos for a few minutes beforehand—and as I found them rather difficult on account of the long phrasing, I was glad of it.

"We were shown into a private drawingroom, with a 'stunning' grand piano, where we found only the Queen and Prince Consort. Fortunately, I sang well, and the Queen was very nice about it, and patted me on the head as she spoke a few words of encouragement.

"At King Edward's christening the ladies, after the ceremony, went to the font and sprinkled themselves with the Jordan water. I went one better. I dropped my handkerchief into the font and ran with it, still wet, and squeezed the water out into a bottle which I had ready. In 1863 I saw King Edward married to his beautiful, radiant bride in the same chapel.

"When Princess Louise was married to the Marquis of Lorne I secured two treasures," Mr. Foster went on, producing the Form of Service and withdrawing from its pages some faded rose leaves and the left-hand thumb of a white glove.

"As the time came for putting on the ring, I noticed the bridegroom pulling at a glove—I could not be sure whether it was his own or his bride's. At any rate, the thumb of the glove was torn off suddenly, crumpled up, and thrown upon the floor. There I found it afterwards when we were looking for portions of the Queen's necklace, which she had broken.

"The rose leaves are from the beautiful flowers which the Queen wore at her breast on that occasion.

"I was present, too, at King Edward's Coronation, but that is modern history. I have known many members of the Royal Family, thanks to the position which I obtained as a boy at Windsor; and they have all been exceedingly nice to me.

"The Duke of Edinburgh used to play the violin in the Civil Service Musical Society, of which I was conductor. And now I am looking forward to the next Coronation."

Mr. Foster is to sing alto in the Coronation choir. To earlier generations his name was familiar as a solo-boy at Windsor, and Lady Blomfield, in her reminiscences, speaks of going to hear "that nice little boy Foster." When he left Windsor he became organist at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, where the musical services were famous, and afterwards he joined the choir at Westminster Abbey, which he left in 1898.

Sullivan, Dickens, and a host of Victorian celebrities were among Mr. Foster's intimate acquaintances, and even his dining table is the one around which literary immortals used to sit with Dean Stanley in the Cloisters, Westminster.

FINLAND'S DOOM.

Diet Dissolved; Coup d'Etat to Follow.

An Imperial Ukase ordained the dissolution of the present Finnish Diet by the Goveraor-General on the 24th May.

It was hardly more than three months previously that the Finnish people elected the Diet. The result of the January elections was a body identical in composition and views with its predecessor. It has refused to surrender Finland's constitutional rights. Were the coming elections to be conducted on the existing democratic franchise, it is absolutely certain that the next Diet would differ in no way from the present.

From the Russian point of view only a coup d'etat can save the situation. In all probability the precedent adopted in the case of the Duma will be followed. A new electoral law will be decreed in defiance of all legality; instead of the present franchise, the most liberal and scientific in the world, a system of categories will be instituted. The consequence will be a new Diet, altogether unrepresentative of Finland, but wholly subservient to the Russian autocracy.

A "law" was passed by the Russian Duma on June 30 last, depriving the Diet of all its present powers, and reducing it to below the level of a county council. Even such questions as telephones and tramways are put outside its competence. Four times the Diet has been dissolved, but it has firmly refused to accept the Russian proposal for its degradation. It is hardly likely that M. Stolypin will allow the process to repeat itself again. The assent of the Finnish Diet must be obtained. To obtain it he will go to almost any length. So much has been made abundantly clear by the threats in his official organ, the "Rossiya." Not only will Finland cease to have a free Parliament, but it will cease to be a model of progress and order to all Europe.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

COL. MORGAN'S POST.

Pointed Questions in the Commons.

A number of questions were put in mail week, in the House of Commons concerning the recent appointment of Colonel H. G. Morgan as messing adviser to the War Office. Colonel Morgan was Director of Supplies in South Africa during the latter part of the war and for some time afterwards. His administration was criticised severely by a Committee and a Royal Commission, and he was asked to retire from the Army.

In the House of Commons, Capt. Clive (U., Ross) asked whether Col. Seely was aware that Colonel Morgan was the officer who, as Director of Supplies at Pretoria during the war, sold oats at a low price to the farm of which he was manager, and thence resold them at a greatly enhanced price. Was Colonel Seely further aware, he asked, that the Royal Commission on War Stores in South Africa reported that the conduct of Colonel Morgan in arranging for his brother's employment at a large salary, and also in respect of other matters, was open to grave comment? Seeing also that the Lord Chief Justice, in his judgment in Imperial Cold Storage Company v. the King, said he could not altogether accept the story told by Colonel Morgan in his evidence, would Colonel Seely withhold his confirmation of the appointment until the House had had an opportunity of expressing its opinion?

SALE OF ELOFF'S FARM.

Col. Seely (Under-Secretary for War): The report of the Farwell Commission contained comments on Col. Morgan's action in regard both to the sale to Eloff's Farm and the employment of his brother. The Army Council, after full review of the cases, decided to call on him to retire. The consideration, however, which moved them to take this course was not suspicion as to the bona fides of Col. Morgan, such as appears to be implied in the questions, but regard for the necessity of securing compliance with the regulations, the general spirit of which Col. Morgan was held to have contravened. As regards the statement of the Lord Chief Justice it would appear that it was Col. Morgan's memory of what had passed that he considered at fault. The selection of this officer for the new post has been made after full consideration of all the circumstances.

Mr. Lee (U., Fareham:) Is the War Office of opinion that there is no officer in the War Office capable of qualifying for this post.

Col. Seely: The Secretary of State considered this officer was the best qualified of all the persons he could find to fulfil this particular duty, and so far as I have been able to ascertain he is the best qualified.

Mr. Morrell (L., Burnley): Will the right hon. gentleman say whether this officer was in effect responsible for a fraud on the public! (Cheers.)

Col. Seely: I do not think that is so. He has suffered very much for an error of judgment, and I do not think it would be right or in the interests of the public service to pursue vindictively an officer who committed an error of judgment when he is found to be the most able person to perform a particular service.

Col. Hickman (U., South Wolverhampton): Is it not a fact that when aspersions of this officer's character were published in The "Times" and other papers when he was on full pay, he took the first opportunity of bringing a libel action against the "Times" and won his case.

Col. Seely: I believe that is so. Col. Morgan completely cleared his character in a Court of Law.

Mr. Byles (L. North Salford): Will his duties at the War Office be the buying and selling of oats?

Col. Seely: No.

Col. Hickman asked Colonel Seely whether he was aware that in the action of the Imperial Cold Storage Co., Ltd., against the Crown, the then Attorney-General, Sir W. Robson drew attention to the fact that, in his opinion, the evidence in that case had absolutely disproved any slight aspersions against Col. Morgan resulting from the report of the War Stores Commission, and whether that was brought to the notice of the Secretary for War by Sir W. Robson.

Col. Seely replied in the affirmative.

GALA PERFORMANCE.

Royal Letters to Mr. Collins and Sir S. Bancroft.

In connection with the command performance of "Money" at Drury Lane on Wednesday night in mail week attended by the King and Kaiser, the following letters were yesterday addressed to Mr. Arthur Collins and Sir Squire Bancroft by Sir William Carington, Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse:

Dear Mr. Collins.—I have received the King's command's to assure you on his behalf and on behalf of the German Emperor, of the German Empress, and of the Queen, that their Majesties sincerely congratulate you upon last night's triumph at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

His Majesty asks you kindly to convey his own and their Majesties' warm thanks to Mr. Ernest D'Auban, your stage manager, and his assistants, to your secretary, Mr. R. H. Lindo, and those who are with him, to Mr. James Glover and his fine orchestra, to Mr. R. McCleery, your scenic artist and his colleagues, and to one and all of your other employees for the invaluable assistance they so admirably and so readily rendered.

Their Majesties were much struck with the beauty and decorations of the theatre, which formed a splendid setting worthy of the scene. Perhaps you will be so good as to inform Messrs. Maple and Co. to this effect. A hearty and loyal combination of art, of skill, of experience and of energy brought about this memorable representation of Lord Lytton's comedy of "Money" a performance which in the opinion of the King will ever stand out high and bright in the long and honourable annals of the British stage.—I remain, dear Mr. Collins, yours very truly.

William Carington.

Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace, 18th May, 1911.

Dear Sir Squire Bancroft,—The King commanded me this morning to lose no time in conveying to you his Majesty's warmest thanks for all the kindly interest you have given and the close attention you have paid to the production of Lord Lytton's play of "Money" last night at Drury Lane Theatre.

Nothing, in the King's opinion, as well as in that of the German Emperor and Empress, and of the Queen, could have surpassed the all-round excellence of the performance.

The King will be obliged by your expressing to the ladies and gentlemen who formed the incomparable cast and played their parts to such perfection the assurance of their Majesties' unqualified appreciation of the brilliancy of their artistic talents.

His Majesty is sure that you must feel rewarded for all the trouble you have taken by the unqualified succe s of the play, a success which his Majesty feels that even you with all your long experience can never have seen excelled. The German Emperor and Empress as well as the Queen were filled with admiration.

His Majesty knows well how much he is indebted to you and your colleagues of last night for the charm of the representation, and again thanks you all most sincerely,—Yours very truly,

William Carington.

Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace, 18th May, 1911.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Mulchand Ramchand, a Hindu broker, with being in illegal possession of two grains of cocaine.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he intended to use it for himself.

As he had a previous conviction for the same offence, he was fined Rs. 15 with the alternative of a week's simple imprisonment.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Olympia," June 8.

The Anchor Line steamer "Olympia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 8th instant with the following passengers:—

Bain, Mr F W B
Bain, Mrs
Macfadyen, Mr M
Macfadyen, Mrs
Smith, Miss L

FLYING FOR THE ARMY.

Lesson of the Hendon Demonstration.

The splendid demonstration at Hendon of flying, in mail week, as applied to military purposes, is expected soon to show a stimulating effect on official opinion and action in this country.

This object-lesson was arranged by the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee, of which Mr. Arthur Lee, M.P., is chairman, and in a conversation with a representative that gentleman expressed himself enthusiastically as to the results of the demonstration. "There was no doubt of the deep impression produced on everybody present," he said. "You know what a distinguished and representative gathering it was, and on every hand I received expressions of opinion which showed that the demonstration—although in many cases it was by no means the first revelation of the powers of English aviators—had universally made converts to a belief in the practical uses of aviation, particularly as applied to military purposes. There is no need to mention names; everybody was equally enthusiastic.

"The committee now intends to make representations to the War Office and the Admiralty before the excellent impressions have worn off. Early this week (mail week) a meeting will be held to arrange what members shall form the deputations which will wait on the naval and military authorities. There can be no doubt that the authorities will move now. After the object-lesson at Hendon public opinion will be too strong to allow the matter to lie still. It has been shown conclusively that the aeroplane can be of great use from a military point of view, and England must now come abreast of other nations which have long realised its possibilities. After Hendon the Government will have to take up the question of a supply of aeroplanes, and that is all that the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee had in view in organising the demonstration.

NOT EXPERT ADVICE.

"The committee, of course does not pretend in any way to give expert advice. Its intention has been merely to call attention to the inadequate way in which the naval and military authorities had dealt with the question of aviation. But I should suggest that an official offer to manufacturers should at once be made, saying what kind of aeroplane is wanted, and offering suostantial pecuniary inducements for the production of the best type, as the French army did. Manufacturers, of course, must be offered special inducement in a case of this kind, as they cannot be expected to go to the expense of producing special military machines which the public itself does not want."

Mr. Lee added that the unfortunate misunderstanding by which the Valkyrie all-British machines made by the Aeronautical Syndicate were not allowed to compete in the tests was not made known to him until the demonstration was over. The committee had not the slightest idea of favouring one machine more than another, and is entirely unconcerned with the disputes between makers. Perhaps if the matter had been mentioned to him during the progress of the tests something might have been done even at that late hour to include the Valkyrie machines. At Hendon on Saturday several Valkyrie machines gave a splendid exhibition of flying. They performed every evolution known to aviation, rising to a height of 1,000 feet, gliding down with the engine stopped, in the mode of descent, known as the "vol plane," and making left and right turns. One machine also ascended to a height of 500 feet in a corkscrew spiral of only 120 yards in diameter, the width being measured by the lenght of the battleship outline marked on the grass for the tests of the day before. About 2,000 people were present, including a large number of members of Parliament, which suggests that the demonstration has raised a lively and permanent interest in aviation amongst politicians. During the afternoon Lord Curzon mounted as a passenger with Mr. Grahame White, and made three circuits of the aerodrome.

WM. MORRIS AND ICELAND.

A Land of Traditions.

The journals which Wm. Morris wrote when he visited Iceland in the seventies have just been published by Messrs. Longmans.

"Now and again Morris speaks of the contrast between the present seeming insignificance of the island and the great part which for him, at least, it had played in the history of the world," writes the "Times" reviewer. "'But, Lord!' what littleness and helplessners has taken the place of the old passion and violence that had place here once—and all is unforgotten; so that one has no power to pass it by unnoticed; yet that must be something of a reward for the old life of the land.' There is the same idea running all through the poem; and it rises at the end to a mystical confidence in a reward not of mere memories:—

Ah! when thy Balder comes back,
and bears from the heart of the Sun
Peace and the healing of pain,
and the wisdom that waiteth no more;
And the lilies are laid on thy brow
'mid the crown of the deeds thou hast done;
And the roses spring up by thy feet
that the rocks of the wilderness wore.

"Morris never spoke elsewhere of the future with so religious a hope. The Northern legends were a Bible to him; and when he found them he found the comment upon life that he had been seeking in so many literatures, the comment which seemed to be his own as he read it, expressed in stories that not one great writer but only a great people could have made.

"He describes Reykjavik, the place where they landed. 'A street of little low wooden houses, pitched, and with white sash frames; the streets of black volcanic sand; little ragged gardens about some of the houses growing potatoes, cabbages, and huge stems of angelica; not a very attractive place yet not very bad, better than a North-country town in England.' And to this he adds a note 'Lord how that little row of wooden houses, and their gardens with the rank angelica, is wedged into my memory!' Everything in Iceland seems to be wedged into his memory, because it is the place where great things had happened; and he describes the wonders and the trifles with the same eager, simple interest.

KEEPING A NAME ALIVE.

"Morris noticed how nothing was forgotten in Iceland. The people still talk of the heroes of the sagas as if they were their grandfathers, and he himself falls naturally into the same way of talking about them. When he comes to Lithend he tells us how 'below our feet are flat green meadows between the Lithe and the mountain-wall over which we can see Gisli driving our horses to pasture, he and they looking like mice for the distance. . . . These meadows were Gunnar's great wealth in the old days, but they are now sadly wasted and diminished by the ruin of black sand and stones.' He speaks as if Gunnar had been a farmer of yesterday. In the poem on Gunnar's

Howe he expresses his own wonder that a story should keep a man's name alive so long:—

O young is the world yet meseemeth,
and the hope of it flourishing green,
When the words of a man unremembered
so bridge all the days that have been,
As we look round about on the land
that these nine hundred years he hath seen.

"Here is a description of the great central desert:—

ICELAND'S DESERT.

"'It is not a flat but is in great waves, not like hills, not high enough for that, and especially having no stability about the look of them; as to the ground you go over, it is all sand indeed, but varies as to what lies on the sand. Sometimes it is little pebbles, looking before your horse's hoofs sink into the sand, as if the whole place were neatly paved, and most strange it is to go over this and see no frack till your horse makes one and most strange when you are travelling in the shadow of a cloud to watch the sunlight brightening some wave of this into such a wan ghastly colour, for the colour else is a not very dark grey.'

"In the spring of the same year he had been to Italy for the first time, and had cared little about it. He was entirely a man of the North, and the great Latin civilisation meant nothing to him. He hated the Roman Empire and all its works. Julius Cæsar was nobody to his mind compared with Gunnar and Sigurd."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW CUSHIONS.

The question of summer cushions is always of interest to many housewives, and some of those soft round down cushions which have their covering of shot glace silk dated and corded, instead of being put on plain, are very effective. Square shaped cushions are being treated in the same way, the once ubiquitous frill being now replaced by a three-inch wide ruche of the same silk as the cover, let in flatly all round the outer square. The favourite colours for these are shades of pinkshot with gold, pale blue shot with silver, deep purples and black satin.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND LAMP SHADES.

A change that is all for the better is likewise affecting the new electric light and lamp shades; these are hexagon-shaped, and consist of pale-coloured silk or crepe paper ornamented with an applique of cretonne, and covered with gold and silver Russian net of a wide mesh. Each curve and rim is delicately outlined with very narrow jewelled passementerie, and, besides giving a good light at night, look well in the daytime. Very elaborate lamp shades of huge proportions, covered with rich silks and trimmed with light gold cords, real lace, and hand-painted panels are of French origin, and are veritable works of art. One shade of this description that has been made for a big London drawing-room is of the palest and thinnest pink satin ornamented with a beautiful hand-painted unmounted design for a fan which is appliqued on to the satin with motifs of real Irish lace. The rest of the trimming consists of a fringe made of gold cord and tiny Watteau flowers fashioned of narrow pastel-coloured ribbon, while the delicate gold cords, lightly festooned and caught by flower and gold tassels, are made to match the floral fringe.

NEW CHINTZ FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Apropos of household decorations, a decided step forward has been made of late, where chintz and cretonnes are concerned. Hitherto loose covers have been counted impossible by many people on account of the huge sprawling patterns which were much too startling for any save big rooms. The expense of such a form of decoration was likewise augmented by the fact that big patterns cut to great waste. However, both these grievances have been removed, as one big London firm has had some charming new designs in chintz and cretonne specially made, with a view to their suitability for use in flats and in small rooms. Particularly beautiful is a lilac cretonne which shows a mauve and grey, or heliotrope and green effect on a well-covered background. Another new cretonne suitable for a small room is a printed wistaria on a background of trelliswork, which is charming for use either in town or country houses. Black ground cretonne, with reproductions of antique designs in bright colours, as well as some delicate French-patterned cretonnes are to be had from the same source, as well as a new pattern book of chintz and cretonne, which is printed in colour, and which will be sent post free to all who care to apply for it.

FEATHER BOAS.

A substitute has at length been found for the expensive shaded Lancer feather boas which are so popular this year. These are made of beautifully shaded coque and ostrich-tufted feathers, the particularly effective ruffle of this description being of pastel blue delicately shot with touches of red.

REVERSIBLE CLOAKS.

A new form of cloak which is being sold at a price low enough to bring it within the reach of all who must study the art of economy, where dress is concerned, is the reversible cloak, suitable for both day and evening wear, made of the softest Oriental black satin. It is lined with some delicately coloured satin such as vieux rose, pale heliotrope, white or cream, and both inside and outside is sewn a collar of gold lace, which makes an effective finish and enables the wrap to be worn with either the black or the coloured satin outside. They are cut on Directoire lines and of three-quarter length, with wide open armholes caught with a cord.

COIFFURE ORNAMENTS.

Writing of evening attire reminds one of the latest novelty in coiffure ornaments which forms so welcomed a change from the bandeau, of which every one is growing a little weary. The newest hair ornament takes the form of a large spray of gold vine leaves jewelled with small paste stones. This can be arranged either round the front of the coiffure or at the back, and it can be mounted with or without one of the large white ospreys which are again high in favour.

ABOUT VEILS.

Is there anything which adds so much to a woman's attractiveness as a becoming veil carefully adjusted? Certainly there is no way of more quickly spoiling an effect than by a carelessly arranged or unbecoming veil. For any one who has observed the grace and chic with which one fringed end of an Eastern turban is left hanging, it is not difficult to appreciate the allurement of the Frenchwoman's veil.

THE SPOTTED VEIL.

The veil is beautiful in itself: its great simplicity makes it ever new. The sole object of a veil should be to beautify, not merely to cover the face, a fact not always understood, judging by the grotesque appearance presented by some women otherwise well dressed. Only occasionally nowadays do the veils of small mesh make any claim upon our attention, although their general becomingness is admitted. The dots of the Parisian veils range from a half-inch to an inch in diameter, and the thread foundation of mesh between the dots gives the veil a peculiar appearance; but only on very large faces can the widely separated spots be attractive. The correct way to pin a veil on to the hat is to attach it in the centre of the front, and then at a little distance on each side. Next pin the top edge ends together at the back, and, gathering the hanging ends, tie or pin them close to the crown at the back. When the ends of the veil are to be left hanging, a becoming fashion is to proceed as described, but catch the back of the veil to the hair by means of a brooch at the nape of the neck, leaving the ends to float down at the back. A novel touch in the arrangement of the veil is to lay the lower edge in small folds under the chin, and then let them widen as they near the broad brim of the hat at the sides, thus forming a most becoming shadow under the chin, much favoured by the best-dressed women of Paris.

LACE VEILS.

Chantilly veils in large patterns are being used a great deal, and the new hats lend themselves especially well to their use. Veils, like scarfs and fans, are nothing unless cleverly handled. Some women have such a happy knack with their veils that they seem to win from them a new attractiveness. The veil is so thoroughly feminine, too, which accounts, perhaps, for the fact that our fathers, brothers, and husbands like it. There is something beautiful and

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD BRADFORD.

The late Sir Edward Bradford was once described by a friend who knew him intimately as "almost a man of genius in many ways." Certainly, if Carlyle's definition is to hold good, that genius is an "infinite capacity for taking pains." Sir Edward Bradford was entitled to the compliment. He had a remarkable memory. He never forgot a face, a name, or—more remarkable still—handwriting: all admirable qualities in a Commissioner of Police. It was very seldom, also, that he failed to associate a name with an individual and with his history, if that had happened at any time to come before him. He had an intimate knowledge of the men in the force, and took an especial interest in those who had been in his old service the Army.

THE HOUSE OF BAEDEKER.

Karl Baedeker, who has recently died, was the son of the Baedeker who originated the guide-books but the association of the name with the printing and publishing trades is much older than that. It goes back to Diederich Baedeker, who, at his death in 1716, held the position of "koeniglish-preussicher-priviligierter Buchdrucker"; and the line of succession has never been broken since his time. So far as guide-books are concerned, however, Murray was in the field before Baedeker; and the first Baedeker, dealing with the Rhine, was an adaptation by agreement, for German use, of a Murray. After that Baedeker started the compilation of guides of his own, beginning with a guide to Belgium and Holland, issued in 1839.

ROYAL CYCLISTS.

King George, who has presented a perpetual challenge trophy for cyclists, has long been an enthusiast of the wheel. Like so many other members of his family, he was taught to ride by Mr. Mayes, a famous racing-man of the eighties, and proved such an adept pupil that, to quote his instructor's words, "He didn't want any teaching. He jumped on his bicycle, wobbled about a bit, and away he went, riding it—well, not exactly like an old hand, but very well." Mr. Mayes' first Royal pupil was Princess Henry of Battenberg, who had her first lesson (on a tricycle) in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. Queen Alexandra then Princess of Wales had her first lesson at Sandringham on a tricycle which had been built in five days as a Christmas present for her.

"KNEBLEY" LIVING VACANT.

George Eliot's Knebley (Astley, Warwickshire) will shortly be vacant through the retirement of the present vicar, the presentation to the living being in the hands (fittingly enough, as the owner of "Cheverel Manor," also celebrated in "Scenes of Clerical Life") of Mr. F. A. Newdegate, M.P. As "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story" tells us, this rev. cleric of the early nineteenth century, "having preached one of those (stock) sermons in the morning, mounted his horse and rode hastily" to Knebley, and preached the other discourse he had. The description given of Astley parochial edifice is as true now as it was nearly a century ago.

EAGLE SHOT NEAR SCARBOROUGH.

Recently a large eagle was seen near Scarbrough. For several days it remained in the neighbourhood of Bickley, near Hackness, and while there it attacked a sheep. The other day it was shot. The bird is being stuffed in Scarbrough. If is a very fine specimen of the white-tailed species, and appears to have been about three years old. It weighed 11lb., and its expanse of wings measured over 6ft.

THE WILD LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Where the old Roman Road (Stone-street) from Romney Marsh to Canterbury crosses the Downs (writes a "Scotsman" contributor,) it is bordered by long stretches of wood, presently vocal with the nightingale and gay with flowers of many hues. Paths little trodden intersect those spacious solitudes in every direction and as the woods are unpreserved the lover of nature finds them a constant surprise. There, on May 8, amid the brilliant sunshine of an unrivalled springtime, I came first upon a blue anemone (pinks are abundant,) and a little later the first lily of the valley I had ever seen in a wild condition. It grows sparsely in patches, and though the bloom is small and scanty, touches the woodland air with a delightful odour.

LUMINOUS BACTERIA.

There was a striking article in "Knowledge" last month on Luminous Bacteria and several remarkable illustrations were included of flasks and culture dishes, photographed by the light of the bacteria which they contain. More interesting still is the photograph of a picture of Lord Lister, which is illuminated by cultures of bacteria below and at the sides of it, the negative having been taken entirely by the light given off by the cultures. Mr. Barnard, who writes the article, includes careful directions as to how the light-producing bacteria may be obtained and grown. The exposure in photographing the organisms, he says, is always somewhat prolonged, for while their visual luminosity is high, their photographic action is not rapid, as the light emitted does not lie in that portion of the spectrum which is photographically most active.

EUGENE BRIEUX.

Mr. Brieux, whose plays Mr. Bernard Shaw is introducing to English readers, began life as a carpenter, but quickly abandoned the bench for the sub-editorial room. He soon became, and for a considerable while remained, chief sub-editor of the Rouen "Nouvelliste." The work was not so hard but that he had plenty of time to write plays—the difficulty was to induce managers to accept them. Once, in his despair, M. Brieux, believing that any dramatist would willingly give a helping hand to any other dramatist, sent a manuscript to the celebrated Emile Augier, soliciting hints for its revision. Emile Augier, however, returned, the manuscript without any hints, but with a curt note to the effect that he needed all his intelligence for his own work, and could spare none for the education of his rivals.

THE POPULARITY OF MONACO.

The extraordinary popularity of Monaco and Monte Carlo as pleasure, health, and winter resorts has a correspondent of the "Lancet" points out, created administrative problems such as are not to be found elsewhere in Europe. In 1873 the Principality had 3,443 inhabitants and the railway statistics show that 185,267 persons booked for Monaco during the course of that year. Some of these travellers remained for only a few hours. Many went from Nice, Mentone, or other places close at hand merely for the purpose of indulging their gambling propensities. Others, on the contrary, came to reside some weeks, months, or perhaps for the whole season. In any case the Casino prospered, the revenue increased, and the number of visitors and residents augmented beyond all possible prevision. The fixed population is now at least 20,000, and the number of visitors coming in the course of a year exceeds a million and a half.

PAINS AND PENALTIES.

Persons reading prohibited books which appear in the "Index" incur excommunication forthwith. Among the English authors whose works are prohibited occur the names of James I., Barclay, Archbishop Usher, and Bishops Sanderson, Bull, and Pearson; Cave, the patriotic scholar, and Hobbes. Recently the names of the late Professor Mivart, of St. Mary's Hospital, and Father Tyrrell, the ex-Jesuit, appeared. Among those who have not incurred censure of the Congregation are Hooker, Milton, Chillingworth, the divine and Royalist soldier who in turn was Protestant, Papist, and Pro estant again. The works of the tinker dreamer of Bedford do not appear, nor do those of the creator of Gulliver. The Latin and Greek classics are exempt "proper sermonis elegantiam at proprietatem," but it is recommended that certain works should not be used in teaching boys. Some of the early reformers, Calvin, for instance, advocated an Index of their own.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, who, in mail week, acted as a good fairy distributing cheap telephones and free postcards and pretty postage-stamps, 'is one of the coming men on the Radical side. His success as Under-Secretary for Home Affairs in piloting the Children's Bill through Parliament, combined with his hard work during the Licensing Bill debates, won him Cabinet rank before he was 40. This Session he has taken some part in working the Parliament Bill through the House, and has added to his reputation a skilful and moderate debater.

HERR GUSTAV MAHLER.

In Herr Gustav Mahler, the director of the Court Opera, whose death was announced recently, Vienna has lost one of her most loyal citizens. When told that his illness would prove mortal, Herr Mahler, who was only just over 50, hurried back to his beloved Vienna to die at home. A good deal of his work was done outside Austria, as he was successively director of the opera houses at Prague, Leipzig and Hamburg, and in recent years he frequently visited New York. But his connection with the Viennese opera, which began 14 years ago, was never altogether severed by his other engagements.

THE GLADSTONE CHAIR.

Berlin has soon repaid the debt which she incurred to Liverpool by annexing Professor Kuno Meyer. In appointing Professor Lehmann-Haupt to the Chair of Greek, the authorities of Liverpool have won the gratitude of English scholars who are familiar with Haupt's work as founder and editor of the classical journal "Klio." The Professor has excavated in Egypt and Armenia, and is an authority on Babylonia. Dr. Haupt studied in America as a young man, and has thus a good knowledge of the English language. He comes of a line of portrait-painters, one of whom Rodolf Lehmann, made his home in this country.

PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The ex-President of Mexico must be reminded, in these dark days, of his own youth when he first found fame by heading a revolt against President Santa Anna. It was, indeed, only after leading a series of rebellions that he himself reached the Presidency in 1877. Three years later he laid down his office on the expiry of his term, and took a post in the Cabinet of his friend and successor Gonzalez, but in 1884 he was re-elected by almost general consent.

THE EMPEROR'S CAR.

The German Emperor's habit of using private motor cars caused some trouble to the police, who have difficulty in clearing the traffic for him. The problem has been solved by fixing a large paper crown to the front of the car in which his Imperial Majesty happens to be riding. But the public has not yet grasped the significance of this, and when the Emperor came back from lunch the other day he passed into the Palace almost unrecognised by the crowd waiting at the gates.

A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONER.

The late member for Koss and Cromarty, who had represented that division since 1892, was a Parliamentary Rosa Dartle. He was always asking for information, and his questions probably gave Ministers more trouble than those of any other member. It was of him that Sir Wilfrid Lawson wrote:—

"The weary Weir with questions drear
The notice paper crams,
There surely never was a weir
That caused so many dams."

A LITERARY CENSORSHIP AGAIN.

One has every sympathy with the excellent cleric who deprecated the spread of impure literature and urged that drastic means should be taken to suppress it. The trouble is that any censorship of literature would operate to kill far more than it cured. It would drive into underground circulation, it would certainly not destroy, actually indecent literature; and one has the gravest doubts whether the narrow-minded fanatics would not harass every author who touches on every subject beyond drawing-room comedy and bread-and-butter fiction for the jeune fille.

ITS DEFECTS.

The few examples one has seen of the possible working of such a censorship do not give one any indication of success. Free England became a laughing-stock for its attempts to suppress Zola. The commercial morality of the circulating libraries was absurd. And one has had correspondents before now who wrote urging one to use our influence to suppress books of an unrighteous or "immoral" tendency—books which, on examination, were found to contain nothing objectionable. The puritan still object to beauty on the ground that it is immoral.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Senator Pearce, the Australian Minister for Defence, is the youngest of the Commonwealth Ministers in London. Indeed, he has referred to himself and to the Australian Navy and Army for whose creation he is responsible, as being all three still in their infancy. He looks well on the right side of forty; unlike his chief and Sir George Reid, who were both born in Britain, he is a native of Australia. But his family comes from London, and Senator Pearce himself started life, as a carpenter, no bad beginning for one whose function it is now to build a fleet.

GERMAN PRIDE.

Recently there came before the Reichstag a motion to give official recognition to Latin script. The German characters are a nuisance to the foreigner, and have in themselves nothing to recommend them, except that they are distinctively German. The motion did not propose to abolish the German letters, but simply to put the two scripts on an equality. It was, however, resisted with some heat by patriots in almost every part of the House, and was eventually talked out.

SIR WILLIAM BASS.

Sir William Bass, who, it is rumoured, will shortly sell all his racehorses, began his connection with the Turf in 1903, when he startled everybody by cabling £25,000 from India for the celebrated Sceptre. The purchase turned out trumps, Sceptre winning valuable races at Sandown, Newmarket, and elsewhere, and becoming the idol of the public. Sceptre won for him in stakes some £14,000, while Grey Tick, whom he bought to lead Sceptre to her work, won the Cesarewitch in 1903. For the sire Cyllene, Sir William gave the huge sum of 30,000 guineas.

LATEST "TREE" STORY.

The latest story of Sir Herbert Baerbohm Tree is perhaps the funniest of the many told about him, and it has an advantage many of the others lack, it is perfectly true. The other day Sir Herbert was present at a supper where Signor Grasso was an honoured and much feted guest. When the banquet was over and everyone was departing, Grasso was so confused and carried away by the attentions which had been showered upon him, that he directed his taxi-driver to drive him to the stage-door of the theatre at which he was playing. "What on earth does he want to go back to the theatre for at this time of night?" asked one of those who were waving him adieu. "Ah!" said Sir Herbert Tree, "I expect he has forgotten to kiss the fireman!"

ANOTHER TRUE STORY.

Another true story of Sir Herbert Tree, which has not been in print before, concerns a recent dress rehearsal at His Majesty's Theatre which was prolonged till the small hours of the morning. The company grew very weary, particularly a gentleman who had been with Sir Herbert in a good many productions, but who had never attained to more than a very tiny part. When the time came to rehearse his few lines, he was so tired that his voice was anything but distinct. "What's the matter, Mr. Z——?" asked Sir Herbert in his most sarcastic tones. "Are you saving your voice for the rehearsal?" "No, Sir Herbert," was the retort, "I've never been able to save anything under your management!" Sir Herbert, an exceedingly witty man himself, was so pleased with the retort that the salary of the small-part man was raised.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

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A City Constable

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
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THE LATE SIR EDWARD BRADFORD.

The late Sir Edward Bradford was once described by a friend who knew him intimately as "almost a man of genius in many ways." Certainly, if Carlyle's definition is to hold good, that genius is an "infinite capacity for taking pains." Sir Edward Bradford was entitled to the compliment. He had a remarkable memory. He never forgot a face, a name, or—more remarkable still—handwriting: all admirable qualities in a Commissioner of Police. It was very seldom, also, that he failed to associate a name with an individual and with his history, if that had happened at any time to come before him. He had an intimate knowledge of the men in the force, and took an especial interest in those who had been in his old service the Army.

THE HOUSE OF BAEDEKER.

Karl Baedeker, who has recently died, was the son of the Baedeker who originated the guide-books but the association of the name with the printing and publishing trades is much older than that. It goes back to Diederich Baedeker, who, at his death in 1716, held the position of "koeniglish-preussicher-priviligierter Buchdrucker"; and the line of succession has never been broken since his time. So far as guide-books are concerned, however, Murray was in the field before Baedeker; and the first Baedeker, dealing with the Rhine, was an adaptation by agreement, for German use, of a Murray. After that Baedeker started the compilation of guides of his own, beginning with a guide to Belgium and Holland, issued in 1839.

ROYAL CYCLISTS.

King George, who has presented a perpetual challenge trophy for cyclists, has long been an enthusiast of the wheel. Like so many other members of his family, he was taught to ride by Mr. Mayes, a famous racing-man of the eighties, and proved such an adept pupil that, to quote his instructor's words, "He didn't want any teaching. He jumped on his bicycle, wobbled about a bit, and away he went, riding it—well, not exactly like an old hand, but very well." Mr. Mayes' first Royal pupil was Princess Henry of Battenberg, who had her first lesson (on a tricycle) in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. Queen Alexandra then Princess of Wales had her first lesson at Sandringham on a tricycle which had been built in five days as a Christmas present for her.

"KNEBLEY" LIVING VACANT.

George Eliot's Knebley (Astley, Warwickshire) will shortly be vacant through the retirement of the present vicar, the presentation to the living being in the hands (fittingly enough, as the owner of "Cheverel Manor," also celebrated in "Scenes of Clerical Life") of Mr. F. A. Newdegate, M.P. As "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story" tells us, this rev. cleric of the early nineteenth century, "having preached one of those (stock) sermons in the morning, mounted his horse and rode hastily" to Knebley, and preached the other discourse he had. The description given of Astley parochial edifice is as true now as it was nearly a century ago.

EAGLE SHOT NEAR SCARBOROUGH.

Recently a large eagle was seen near Scarborough. For several days it remained in the neighbourhood of Bickley, near Hackness, and while there it attacked a sheep. The other day it was shot. The bird is being stuffed in Scarborough. If is a very fine specimen of the white-tailed species, and appears to have been about three years old. It weighed 11lb., and its expanse of wings measured over 6ft.

THE WILD LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Where the old Roman Road (Stone-street) from Romney Marsh to Canterbury crosses the Downs (writes a "Scotsman" contributor) it is bordered by long stretches of wood, presently vocal with the nightingale and gay with flowers of many hues. Paths little trodden intersect those spacious solitudes in every direction and as the woods are unpreserved the lover of nature finds them a constant surprise. There, on May 8, amid the brilliant sunshine of an unrivaled springtime, I came first upon a blue anemone (pinks are abundant,) and a little later the first lily of the valley I had ever seen in a wild condition. It grows sparsely in patches, and though the bloom is small and scanty, touches the woodland air with a delightful odour.

LUMINOUS BACTERIA.

There was a striking article in "Knowledge" last month on Luminous Bacteria and several remarkable illustrations were included of flasks and culture dishes, photographed by the light of the bacteria which they contain. More interesting still is the photograph of a picture of Lord Lister, which is illuminated by cultures of bacteria below and at the sides of it, the negative having been taken entirely by the light given off by the cultures. Mr. Barnard, who writes the article, includes careful directions as to how the light-producing bacteria may be obtained and grown. The exposure in photographing the organisms, he says, is always somewhat prolonged, for while their visual luminosity is high, their photographic action is not rapid, as the light emitted does not lie in that portion of the spectrum which is photographically most active.

EUGENE BRIEUX.

Mr. Brieux, whose plays Mr. Bernard Shaw is introducing to English readers, began life as a carpenter, but quickly abandoned the bench for the sub-editorial room. He soon became, and for a considerable while remained, chief sub-editor of the Rouen "Nouvelliste." The work was not so hard but that he had plenty of time to write plays—the difficulty was to induce managers to accept them. Once, in his despair, M. Brieux, believing that any dramatist would willingly give a helping hand to any other dramatist, sent a manuscript to the celebrated Emile Augier, soliciting hints for its revision. Emile Augier, however, returned, the manuscript without any hints, but with a curt note to the effect that he needed all his intelligence for his own work, and could spare none for the education of his rivals.

THE POPULARITY OF MONACO.

The extraordinary popularity of Monaco and Monte Carlo as pleasure, health, and winter resorts has a correspondent of the "Lancet" points out, created administrative problems such as are not to be found elsewhere in Europe. In 1873 the Principality had 3,443 inhabitants and the railway statistics show that 186,267 persons booked for Monaco during the course of that year. Some of these travellers remained for only a few hours. Many went from Nice, Mentone, or other places close at hand merely for the purpose of indulging their gambling propensities. Others, on the contrary, came to reside some weeks, months, or perhaps for the whole season. In any case the Casino prospered, the revenue increased, and the number of visitors and residents augmented beyond all possible prevision. The fixed population is now at least 20,000, and the number of visitors coming in the course of a year exceeds a million and a half.

PAINS AND PENALTIES.

Persons reading prohibited books which appear in the "Index" incur excommunication forthwith. Among the English authors whose works are prohibited occur the names of James I., Barclay, Archbishop Usher, and Bishops Sanderson, Bull, and Pearson; Cave, the patristic scholar, and Hobbes. Recently the names of the late Professor Mivart, of St. Mary's Hospital, and Father Tyrrell, the ex-Jesuit, appeared. Among those who have not incurred censure of the Congregation are Hooker, Milton, Chillingworth, the divine and Royalist soldier who in turn was Protestant, Papist, and Protestant again. The works of the tinker dreamer of Bedford do not appear, nor do those of the creator of Gulliver. The Latin and Greek classics are exempt "propter sermonis elegantiam at proprietatem," but it is recommended that certain works should not be used in teaching boys. Some of the early reformers, Calvin, for instance, advocated an Index of their own.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, who, in mail week, acted as a good fairy distributing cheap telephones and free postcards and pretty postage-stamps, is one of the coming men on the Radical side. His success as Under-Secretary for Home Affairs in piloting the Children's Bill through Parliament, combined with his hard work during the Licensing Bill debates, won him Cabinet rank before he was 40. This Session he has taken some part in working the Parliament Bill through the House, and has added to his reputation a skilful and moderate debater.

HERR GUSTAV MAHLER.

In Herr Gustav Mahler, the director of the Court Opera, whose death was announced recently, Vienna has lost one of her most loyal citizens. When told that his illness would prove mortal, Herr Mahler, who was only just over 50, hurried back to his beloved Vienna to die at home. A good deal of his work was done outside Austria, as he was successively director of the opera houses at Prague, Leipzig, and Hamburg, and in recent years he frequently visited New York. But his connection with the Viennese opera, which began 14 years ago, was never altogether severed by his other engagements.

THE GLADSTONE CHAIR.

Berlin has soon repaid the debt which she incurred to Liverpool by annexing Professor Kuno Meyer. In appointing Professor Lehmann-Haupt to the Chair of Greek, the authorities of Liverpool have won the gratitude of English scholars who are familiar with Haupt's work as founder and editor of the classical journal "Klio." The Professor has excavated in Egypt and Armenia, and is an authority on Babylonia. Dr. Haupt studied in America as a young man, and has thus a good knowledge of the English language. He comes of a line of portrait-painters, one of whom Rodolf Lehmann, made his home in this country.

PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The ex-President of Mexico must be reminded, in these dark days, of his own youth when he first found fame by heading a revolt against President Santa Anna. It was, indeed, only after leading a series of rebellions that he himself reached the Presidency in 1877. Three years later he laid down his office on the expiry of his term, and took a post in the Cabinet of his friend and successor Gonzalez, but in 1884 he was re-elected by almost general consent.

THE EMPEROR'S CAR.

The German Emperor's habit of using private motor cars caused some trouble to the police, who have difficulty in clearing the traffic for him. The problem has been solved by fixing a large paper crown to the front of the car in which his Imperial Majesty happens to be riding. But the public has not yet grasped the significance of this, and when the Emperor came back from lunch the other day he passed into the Palace almost unrecognised by the crowd waiting at the gates.

A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONER.

The late member for Ross and Cromarty, who had represented that division since 1892, was a Parliamentary Rosa Dartle. He was always asking for information, and his questions probably gave Ministers more trouble than those of any other member. It was of him that Sir Wilfrid Lawson wrote:—

"The weary Weir with questions drear
The notice paper crams,
There surely never was a weir
That caused so many dams."

A LITERARY CENSORSHIP AGAIN.

One has every sympathy with the excellent cleric who deprecated the spread of impure literature and urged that drastic means should be taken to suppress it. The trouble is that any censorship of literature would operate to kill far more than it cured. It would drive into underground circulation, it would certainly not destroy, actually indecent literature; and one has the gravest doubts whether the narrow-minded fanatics would not harass every author who touches on every subject beyond drawing-room comedy and bread-and-butter fiction for the jeune fille.

ITS DEFECTS.

The few examples one has seen of the possible working of such a censorship do not give one any indication of success. Free England became a laughing-stock for its attempts to suppress Zola. The commercial morality of the circulating libraries was absurd. And one has had correspondents before now who wrote urging one to use our influence to suppress books of an unrighteous or "immoral" tendency—books which, on examination, were found to contain nothing objectionable. The puritan still object to beauty on the ground that it is immoral.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Senator Pearce, the Australian Minister for Defence, is the youngest of the Commonwealth Ministers in London. Indeed, he has referred to himself and to the Australian Navy and Army for whose creation he is responsible, as being all three still in their infancy. He looks well on the right side of forty; unlike his chief and Sir George Reid, who were both born in Britain, he is a native of Australia. But his family comes from London, and Senator Pearce himself started life, as a carpenter, no bad beginning for one whose function it is now to build a fleet.

GERMAN PRIDE.

Recently there came before the Reichstag a motion to give official recognition to Latin script. The German characters are a nuisance to the foreigner, and have in themselves nothing to recommend them, except that they are distinctively German. The motion did not propose to abolish the German letters, but simply to put the two scripts on an equality. It was, however, resisted with some heat by patriots in almost every part of the House, and was eventually talked out.

SIR WILLIAM BASS.

Sir William Bass, who, it is rumoured, will shortly sell all his racehorses, began his connection with the Turf in 1903, when he startled everybody by cabling £25,000 from India for the celebrated Sceptre. The purchase turned out trumps, Sceptre winning valuable races at Sandown, Newmarket, and elsewhere, and becoming the idol of the public. Sceptre won for him in stakes some £14,000, while Grey Tick, whom he bought to lead Sceptre to her work, won the Cesarewitch in 1903. For the sire Cyllene, Sir William gave the huge sum of 30,000 guineas.

LATEST "TREE" STORY.

The latest story of Sir Herbert Baerbohm Tree is perhaps the funniest of the many told about him, and it has an advantage many of the others lack, it is perfectly true. The other day Sir Herbert was present at a supper where Signor Grasso was an honoured and much feted guest. When the banquet was over and everyone was departing, Grasso was so confused and carried away by the attentions which had been showered upon him, that he directed his taxi-driver to drive him to the stage-door of the theatre at which he was playing. "What on earth does he want to go back to the theatre for at this time of night?" asked one of those who were waving him adieu. "Ah!" said Sir Herbert Tree, "I expect he has forgotten to kiss the fireman!"

ANOTHER TRUE STORY.

Another true story of Sir Herbert Tree, which has not been in print before, concerns a recent dress rehearsal at His Majesty's Theatre which was prolonged till the small hours of the morning. The company grew very weary, particularly a gentleman who had been with Sir Herbert in a good many productions, but who had never attained to more than a very tiny part. When the time came to rehearse his few lines, he was so tired that his voice was anything but distinct. "What's the matter, Mr. Z——?" asked Sir Herbert in his most sarcastic tones. "Are you saving your voice for the rehearsal?" "No, Sir Herbert," was the retort, "I've never been able to save anything under your management!" Sir Herbert, an exceedingly witty man himself, was so plalased with the retort that the salary of the small-part man was raised.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

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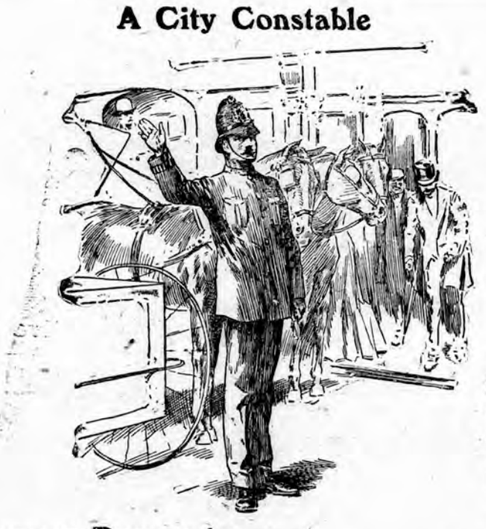

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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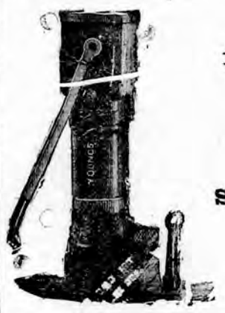

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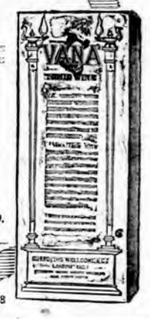

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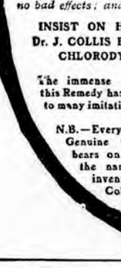

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For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

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Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body etc. one was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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CERTIFICATE.

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Yours faithfully,

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